

“Preserve America” Report

Cultural Resource Management Program



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Executive Order No. 13287



U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Cultural Resource Management Program

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Cover photo: Strategically located on the *Camino Real*, Fort Craig is a Territorial Fort significant in the Civil War and Indian Wars in south central New Mexico. This BLM managed National Register of Historic Places listed fort is celebrating its 150th year. Shown are the stone ruins of the Commanding Officer's quarters set against an autumn New Mexico sky.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 3 of Executive Order (E.O.) 13287 on “Preserve America,” signed by President George W. Bush on March 3, 2003, requires each Federal agency with real property management responsibilities to review its regulations, policies, and procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and to prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership. The review presented here was guided by Advisory Guidelines developed and issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in September 2003. It describes the Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) Cultural Resource Management Program, with particular emphasis on BLM’s contributions to heritage tourism and local economic development.

BLM is responsible for managing 261 million acres of public land—about one-eighth of the United States. Most of these lands are in the western United States, including Alaska, and they include extensive grasslands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts. BLM manages these lands through a public planning process in a manner that preserves and protects range, timber, mineral, wildlife and fish, scenic, scientific, and cultural resources, while providing for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use, and recognizing the nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber. This is BLM’s multiple-use mission, and it sometimes involves a complicated balancing act among many, often competing, land uses.

BLM lands contain the largest, most diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources of any Federal land managing agency. These resources represent the tangible remains of at least 13,000 years of human adaptation to the land. BLM is guided in its management of cultural resources by policies and procedures contained in its comprehensive 8100 Manual series and supplementary Handbook on tribal consultation. In 1997, BLM entered into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), which established the framework under which BLM carries out its responsibilities under Sections 106, 110(f), and 111(a) of NHPA.

Vast expanses of land, often remote locations, and shifting ownership status, as well as BLM’s funding structure, create unique challenges for cultural resource inventory. BLM surveys between 450,000 and 550,000 acres annually. Most survey work is performed in connection with land use applications, particularly for energy or mineral development. To date, approximately 16 million acres of BLM public lands, or about six percent of BLM’s current surface acreage, have been surveyed, although some surveyed acreage is no longer under BLM jurisdiction.

In excess of 263,000 cultural properties have been recorded during surveys of BLM public lands, with 4 to 4.5 million sites estimated to exist. Today 4,247 BLM properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, in 402 separate listings. BLM also has responsibility for 21 National Historic Landmarks and five World Heritage sites. Many more of BLM’s known cultural properties are eligible for the National Register.

BLM faces significant challenges in monitoring and protecting its cultural resources from theft and looting, inadvertent destruction, and the forces of nature. The known condition of BLM’s recorded archaeological and historic resources range from “good” to “no longer in existence.” Monitoring data extending back to FY 1988 suggests that roughly 80 percent of BLM properties monitored are stable and 20 percent are deteriorating. However, only a small percentage of BLM properties are monitored, and those monitored may not be representative of all BLM cultural resources.

The appropriated level of funding for the Cultural Resource Management Program between FY 1982 (\$4.5 million) and FY 2002 (\$14.2 million) increased by 315 percent, although adjusted for inflation, the increase amounts to only 165 percent. Increasingly, BLM’s Deferred Maintenance, Fire Management, Planning, and Challenge Cost Share programs, as well as outside grants, support historic preservation and protection efforts, notably in Arizona, California, and Colorado. Contributions from partners and volunteers augment BLM’s appropriated budget by an estimated \$2-4 million annually. BLM provides annual funding to western State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) to help them digitize and automate BLM’s site and inventory data. To date, BLM has invested almost \$1.6 million in SHPO data systems.

Museum collections originating from public lands are housed in three internal curatorial facilities and almost 160 non-Federal repositories. The three internal facilities, Anasazi Heritage Center (CO), Billings Curation Center (MT), and National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (OR), house almost 3.7 million objects. Millions more are housed in the non-Federal repositories.

BLM utilizes a variety of legal authorities for transferring, leasing, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of lands determined in land use plans to be suitable for disposal. Because historic properties might be affected, such activities are treated as Section 106 undertakings, although occasionally specific Acts of Congress mandate transfer without further regulatory review.

BLM is actively engaged in heritage tourism and enters into partnerships with communities, Indian tribes, and other organizations to create economic development opportunities based on cultural resources. The total economic impact of travel-related expenditures for recreation and tourism on BLM lands is estimated to run into the billions of dollars each year, an unknown slice of which is the result of heritage tourism. The economic benefits and authenticity of experiences available at BLM’s cultural sites speak directly to the dynamics of E.O. 13287 and to the need to protect and enhance accessibility to the last tangible vestiges of the prehistoric past and Old West.



A pueblo ruin on top of the Vermillion Cliffs, Arizona



Phillipsberg charcoal kiln in the Diamond Mountains, Nevada.

I. INTRODUCTION TO BLM

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for managing 261 million acres of public land—about one-eighth of the United States. Most of the lands are in the States of: Alaska (86 million acres), Nevada (47.8 million acres), Utah (22.9 million acres), Wyoming (18.4 million acres), Oregon and Washington (16.5 million acres), California (15 million acres), New Mexico (13.4 million acres), Idaho (11.9 million acres), Arizona (11.7 million acres), Colorado (8.4 million acres), and Montana (8.3 million acres). BLM manages about 30,000 acres in Eastern States, and is also responsible for about 700 million acres of subsurface mineral resources across the United States.

BLM lands include extensive grasslands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts. In addition to cultural resources, BLM is responsible for numerous other resources, such as timber, forage, wild horse and burro populations, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas, and paleontological sites.

BLM administers the public lands within the framework of numerous laws, the most comprehensive of which is the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). FLPMA directs BLM to follow the principle of “multiple use,” which means managing the public lands and their various resources “so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people.” This multiple-use mission requires BLM to address quality-of-life issues, including providing clean air and water; providing recreational opportunities; protecting wildlife; safeguarding cultural and fossil resources; and providing a sound economy through production of energy, food, and fiber and by sustaining local economies.

Given the scope of its multiple-use mission, BLM affects more Americans on a daily basis than any other land management agency. The Bureau constantly faces the challenge of ensuring a balance of land uses that occasionally, if not often, compete. BLM recognizes that people who live near the public lands have the most direct connection and knowledge of them, as well as a commitment to their stewardship. At the same time, the Bureau maintains a national focus, because these lands belong to all Americans, whose appreciation of them continues to increase.

BLM’s central challenge is to *balance the demands of growth and the imperative of conservation*. America is entering into a new era of conservation to achieve a healthier environment and a more secure economy—what Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton calls the “new environmentalism.” Secretary Norton sums up this new environmentalism in an approach she calls the “4 C’s”—using communication, cooperation, and consultation in the service of conservation. At the heart of the 4 C’s is the Secretary’s belief that for conservation to be successful, BLM must involve the people who live on, work on, and love the land.

The Bureau’s ability to partner with public land users, local residents, nonprofit groups, universities, and “friends of” organizations, as well as tribal, State, and local governments, fosters a wide and diverse network. This network is essential not only because the agency has limited staff and budget resources, but because there is a wide variety of stakeholders who are concerned about public land management, including cultural resource management. The Bureau has been working cooperatively with partners and volunteers for decades, and that work has yielded outstanding results towards attaining common goals and values.

Secretary Norton’s approach to conservation is especially relevant to the management of cultural resources on public lands. These resources are a constant source of fascination for visitors. People look to these resources for recreational opportunities, for fulfilling their curiosity about the recent and remote past, for contemplating their origins, for preserving and continuing their cultures, for inspiration

about the human spirit, and for finding peace and quiet. The Secretary’s approach to managing these resources was furthered on March 3, 2003, when the President signed E.O. 13287 on “Preserve America,” which directs Federal agencies to advance the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of historic properties, particularly by seeking public-private partnerships to promote the use of such properties as a stimulus to local economic development. The E.O. is an important component in the White House’s “Preserve America” initiative, announced on March 3, 2003, by First Lady Laura Bush. The “Preserve America” initiative will serve as a focal point for the preservation, use, and enjoyment of America’s historic places.

BLM is proud of its mission and understands why it is crucial to the nation’s future. The Bureau’s vision is to live up to this ambitious mission and thereby meet the needs of the lands and our people. In order to achieve this goal, the Bureau must seek new ways of managing that include innovative partnerships and, especially, a community-based focus that involves citizen stakeholders and governmental partners who care about the cultural resources found on the public lands.

The management of cultural resources on the public lands is overseen by the BLM Washington Office’s Cultural and Fossil Resources and Tribal Consultation Group (i.e., Cultural Heritage Group), which includes BLM’s Federal Preservation Officer and reports to the Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning. BLM earmarks funds for Cultural Resource Management and other programs from the funding it receives through the Appropriations Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, under the title of “Lands and Resources.” In FY 2004, BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program appropriation is approximately \$15.5 million.

All twelve BLM State Offices have Deputy Preservation Officers who, together with the Federal Preservation Officer and rotating manager and field specialist members, form the BLM Preservation Board. Most Field Offices have one or more cultural resource specialists, for a combined total of over 160 in State and Field Offices. These individuals are responsible for recommending appropriate management actions for an overwhelming number of resources, including a projected 4 to 4.5 million cultural properties and millions of museum objects. BLM cultural resource specialists are responsible for completing professionally sound NHPA Section 106 compliance staff work, and often also have auxiliary responsibilities for tribal consultation and management of paleontological resources.

BLM: America’s Outdoor Museum

BLM is responsible for the Federal government’s largest, most varied and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. These resources represent the tangible remains of 13,000 or more years of human adaptation to the land, spanning the entire spectrum of human experiences since people first set foot on the North American continent. Approximately 16 million acres, or about six percent of BLM’s current acreage, have been intensively inventoried since BLM began developing its Cultural Resource Management Program, and more than 263,000 archaeological and historic properties (collectively referred to as “cultural resources” or “cultural properties”) have been recorded. This figure provides a basis for estimating roughly 4 to 4.5 million archaeological and historic sites on the public lands today.

BLM’s cultural resources include everything from simple scatters of prehistoric artifacts, ancient Paleo-Indian mammoth kill sites, stratified cave deposits, tantalizing oversized ground figures etched in desert pavements (intaglios), awe-inspiring prehistoric complexes of Ancestral Puebloan villages and cliff dwellings, intriguing remnants of Spanish- and Russian-period exploration, lonely outposts of historic-era exploration and settlement, more recent historic sites associated with the trails followed westward,

lighthouses that guided ships at sea, evidence of mining and ranching, and even remnants of 20th-century military activities.

Some of the cultural resources under BLM’s jurisdiction have been recognized as National Historic Landmarks. These include Eagle Historic District, Alaska; Lehner Mammoth Kill Site, Arizona; Walker Pass, California; Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District, Leadville Historic District, and Pompeys Pillar, Montana; Virginia City Historic District, Nevada; Alkali Ridge, Utah; and South Pass, Wyoming. BLM is also responsible for five World Heritage sites in New Mexico, namely, Casamero, Twin Angels, Halfway House, Pierre’s House, and Kin Nizhoni.

2. THE LEGAL FOUNDATION FOR BLM’S CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Various statutes require BLM to locate, evaluate, and manage cultural resources on the public lands; prevent or minimize unnecessary damage; and accommodate appropriate uses of these resources by the scientific community and the general public. The most prominent authorities underlying BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program are as follows:

- **Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.**

This act is the primary basis for managing cultural resources on the public lands. It provides for the periodic inventory of public lands and resources; long-range, comprehensive land use planning; permits to regulate use of the public lands; and the enforcement of public land laws and regulations.

- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.**

Section 106 of this act directs all Federal agencies to take into account effects of their actions and authorizations on properties included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places. Section 110 of this act sets inventory, nomination, protection, and preservation responsibilities for Federally-owned cultural properties. Section 106 is implemented by regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 36 CFR Part 800. The ten western BLM States and Alaska comply with Section 106 of the Act according to a national Programmatic Agreement dated March 26, 1997.

- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.**

This act establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the Federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” No distinction is made regarding National Register eligibility. The act is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality, 40 CFR 1500-1508.

- **Antiquities Act of 1906.**

This is chronologically and philosophically the basic legislation for the protection and preservation of cultural properties (archaeological and historic, without regard to minimum age) on Federal lands. It provides for permits to authorize scholarly use of properties, misdemeanor-level penalties to control unauthorized use, and Presidential designation of outstanding properties as National Monuments for long-term preservation. The act is implemented by regulations at 43 CFR Part 3.

- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.**

This law overlaps with, and partially supersedes, the Antiquities Act of 1906. It provides for felony-level penalties, more severe than those of the Antiquities Act, for the unauthorized excavation, removal,

damage, alteration, or defacement of any archaeological resource more than 100 years of age found on public lands or Indian lands. No distinction is made regarding National Register eligibility. The Act is implemented by regulations at 43 CFR Part 7. An amendment in 1988 gives Federal agencies explicit direction to establish educational programs to help members of the public understand why archaeological resources are important and protected from unauthorized removal or damage.

- **Historic Sites Act of 1935.**

This act establishes national policy to identify and preserve “historic sites, buildings, objects and antiquities” of national significance, authorizing the National Historic Landmarks program of the National Park Service and providing a foundation for the later National Register of Historic Places. Regulations implementing the Landmarks program are at 36 CFR Part 65.

- **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.**

This law sets forth the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian the inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions, including, but not limited to, access to religious sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites. Federal agencies are directed to evaluate their policies and procedures to determine if changes are needed to ensure that such rights and freedoms are not disrupted by agency practices. The act, a specific expression of Constitutional First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom, is not implemented by regulations.

- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.**

This law establishes rights of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to claim ownership of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony held or controlled by Federal agencies and museums that receive Federal funds. The act requires agencies and museums to identify holdings of such remains and objects and to work with appropriate Native American groups toward their repatriation. Permits for the excavation and/or removal of items protected by the act require Native American consultation, as do discoveries of such items made during land use activities. The Secretary of the Interior’s implementing regulations are at 43 CFR Part 10.

- **National Trails System Act of 1968.**

This act established a national trails system to promote preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the nation. Historic Trails, trail sites, and trail segments must be evaluated against the National Register criteria at 36 CFR Part 60, whether Congressionally designated or not, to determine National Register qualification.

- **Executive Order 13007 (“Indian Sacred Sites”).**

This E.O., issued in 1996, provides that in managing Federal lands, agencies—to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions—shall accommodate Indian religious practitioners’ access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites, shall avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sites, and shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.

- **Executive Order 13287 (“Preserve America”).**

This E.O., signed in 2003, orders the Federal government to take a leadership role in protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of historic properties managed by the Federal government, and to promote intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for preservation and use of historic properties. The order establishes new accountability for agencies with regard to inventories and stewardship.

3. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR MANAGING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Consistent with its authorities and responsibilities under FLPMA, BLM is charged with managing lands principally located in the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon/Washington, Utah, and Wyoming in a manner that will “protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values,” and “that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use.”

BLM also has specific responsibilities and authorities to consider, plan for, protect, and enhance historic properties and other cultural properties that may be affected by its actions, including its approval for Federal mineral resource exploration and extraction, under the various authorities listed above, as well as related authorities.

In carrying out its responsibilities, BLM is guided in its management of cultural resources by policies and procedures contained in its comprehensive 8100 Manuals series and supplementary Handbook on tribal consultation. The 8100 Manual series, organized as follows, was recently reorganized to facilitate reference and updated to include recent Executive Orders and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and is awaiting publication:

- 8100 – The Foundations for Managing Cultural Resources
- 8110 – Identifying and Evaluating Cultural Resources
- 8120 – Tribal Consultation under Cultural Resource Authorities
- 8120-1 Guidelines for Conducting Tribal Consultation
- 8130 – Planning for Uses of Cultural Resources
- 8140 – Protecting Cultural Resources
- 8150 – Permitting Uses of Cultural Resources
- 8160 – Preserving Collections of Cultural Resources (draft)
- 8170 – Interpreting Cultural Resources for the Public



“Ute Panel” at the Sego Canyon rock art site, Utah.



Dozens of submerged shipwrecks are located in and around properties managed by Eastern States along the Potomac River in Maryland.

The major objectives of BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program, expressed in its 8100 Manual series, are to:

- Conduct appropriate levels of inventory and evaluation for incorporation of cultural resource information in comprehensive land use plans (“Resource Management Plans”)
- Protect critically threatened, high-value cultural resources from natural and human-caused deterioration
- Process applications and issue permits to conduct archaeological and historical investigations on public lands, and monitor permittees’ compliance with permit terms and conditions;
- Provide opportunities for realizing the scientific and education potential of cultural resources, including site management and accommodation of appropriate public and traditional uses; and
- Expand program capabilities by promoting and developing cooperative agreements with Federal and State agencies, private organizations, and volunteers, to assist in the inventory, protection, study, and interpretation of cultural resources.

In brief, BLM’s management of cultural resources involves a sequence of (1) inventory (discovering and recording cultural resources), (2) evaluation (determining their scientific and public importance), (3) planning (determining their most appropriate uses), (4) protection (safeguarding the uses), and (5) utilization (authorizing or otherwise accommodating their proper use). In addition, the detection of unauthorized use, the pursuit of criminal and civil remedies, and the delivery of public information and education are related program activities that are carried out jointly with BLM Law Enforcement and Public Affairs staffs.

A Programmatic Agreement (PA) was entered into by the BLM, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) on March 26, 1997. This agreement establishes a framework and mechanism by which BLM carries out its responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) with respect to the Council’s role in preservation activities under Sections 106, 110(f), and 111(a), and the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) role under 101(b)(3). The PA recognizes that BLM has well-developed internal guidance in its 8100 Manual series, an experienced professional staff capable of assuming more historic preservation responsibility without case-by-case Council and SHPO review, and a management commitment to historic preservation goals as demonstrated by a history of good performance.

The BLM national PA represents a shared commitment to emphasize planning and managing cultural resources on the public lands while streamlining and simplifying procedures and reducing paperwork for consultation with the Council and SHPO, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 800. Under the PA, BLM follows its own procedures, as outlined in the PA and the 8100 Manual series, for consulting with the Council and SHPOs in compliance with Section 106 of NHPA, rather than those in 36 CFR Part 800, for the majority of undertakings. Parties to the PA agreed that BLM would request the Council’s participation in the Section 106 compliance process under the following circumstances, and other similar occasions as determined by the BLM Field Office manager:

- (1) Non-routine interstate and/or interagency projects or programs.

- (2) Undertakings directly or adversely affecting National Historic Landmarks or National Register-eligible properties of national significance.
- (3) Highly controversial undertakings, when BLM, a SHPO, an Indian tribe, a local government, or an applicant for a BLM authorization requests Council review.

To replace the preservation oversight usually provided by the SHPO and Council, the BLM established a Preservation Board to advise the Director and line managers, and to provide consistency, training, monitoring of Field Offices’ historic preservation programs, and certification and decertification of Field Offices.

The ten western BLM States and Alaska have each developed State-level operating protocols with their SHPO for implementation of the national PA. These list the types of undertakings that will trigger case-by-case review; provisions for resolving disagreements; and commitments to data sharing and synthesis, planning, public education, and cooperative management. In accordance with their protocols, State Offices provide an annual report to the SHPO summarizing Section 106 compliance efforts, and review and revise protocols in consultation with the SHPO, as needed, to meet changing program requirements. The BLM Eastern States Office does not operate under the national PA.

BLM’s comprehensive historic preservation program ensures that its Section 106 procedures recognize the historic and traditional interests of Indian tribes and Native Alaskans in lands and resources potentially affected by BLM decisions. This includes consulting with tribes in a manner consistent with a government-to-government relationship. BLM uses the National Environmental Policy Act public review process to ensure adequate overall public participation in BLM’s historic preservation decision-making.

Inventory and Evaluation

On-the-ground survey is an extremely labor- and cost-intensive activity that has to be prioritized to put limited BLM staff and funds to good use. Roughly 16 million acres of BLM public lands have been surveyed. Some of these lands are no longer under BLM jurisdiction, leaving at a minimum 245 million surface acres to be intensively examined. Optimistically, estimating that 1,000 acres per person per month can be surveyed, it would take 245,000 work-months or 20,417 work-years to inventory the remaining public lands. To inventory an acre of BLM public land typically costs about \$40, so the cost of surveying BLM’s remaining public lands would be over \$9 billion in today’s dollars.

Most of the public lands inventoried in any given fiscal year are examined in response to requests by land use applicants to undertake a land-disturbing activity. Section 106 of NHPA requires that any project requiring a Federal approval, license, or money be reviewed for its potential effect on any listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places property. Since only 6 percent of the public lands have been inventoried to date, and most National Register-eligible sites have not yet been identified, the area of potential effect must generally be inventoried before project approval.

Between 400,000 and 500,000 acres of public land are inventoried each year to comply with Section 106. However, an additional 50,000 acres of “proactive” inventories not related to Section 106 undertakings are also completed each year.

The BLM undertakes and maintains a cultural resource inventory for all the lands it administers. This inventory includes three classes: (1) Class I – synthesis of existing information, (2) Class II – sample field survey, and (3) Class III – intensive field survey. Inventory also includes encoding archaeological

and historical site data for computer storage and manipulation, and compiling, analyzing, and interpreting baseline data. Cultural resource syntheses summarize existing information and assess its importance. They are used to identify areas of archaeological significance; locate areas where field inventory is inadequate for informed multiple-use planning; identify areas where predictive models might be effective; outline the uses to which specific cultural resources may be appropriately allocated; and indicate the multiple-use management implications of such allocations.

BLM evaluates cultural resources against the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, and nominates them for listing. Currently, BLM has 402 listings on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing more than 4,247 contributing properties, 21 National Historic Landmarks, and five World Heritage sites. Portions of 8 National Historic Trails covering 3,500 miles cross the public lands, while at least 5,000 additional miles occur along ten non-designated historic trails. Standing structures, very conservatively estimated to number 1,500, include prehistoric pueblos, cliff dwellings, antelope and bighorn sheep traps, and agricultural features, as well as historic-period mining structures (such as smelters, mill sites, arrastras, and charcoal kilns), ranch buildings, adobe forts, stage stops, townsites, lighthouses, cabins, a salt tram, and Depression-era schoolhouses.

Planning

Comprehensive, multiple-use Resource Management Plans establish broad land use allocation decisions. Development of these plans provides an opportunity for participation by Federal, State, and local governments, Indian tribes, and the public. The BLM Cultural Resource Management Program establishes parameters for planning decisions with the potential to affect management of cultural resources in a Field Office, based on existing knowledge of the resources. Resource Management Plans set priorities for preserving and protecting significant cultural resources and ensuring they will be available for appropriate uses by present and future generations; prioritize geographic areas for new field inventory based on the probability of unrecorded resources; and identify and resolve use allocation conflicts with the potential to adversely affect cultural resources.

Land use plans also establish priorities for developing more detailed activity and project plans that set out precise, on-the-ground management actions. Project plans reflect consultation with the SHPO,



The Dietz site in Oregon is a 10,000 to 12,000 year-old Paleo-Indian site located on the shores of an ancient lake.



Jack Wade dredge in Alaska.

Indian tribes, and the public, as appropriate. The plans determine how selected cultural resources will be protected over the long term through protective stipulations in land use permits, administrative designations, physical protection measures, or other actions.

Plans categorize all cultural resources on the public lands in terms of their potential for contributing to scientific knowledge, the maintenance of a social or cultural group’s heritage or traditional lifeways, public education and related public use, and experimentation for improving protection and management technology. Accordingly, all cultural resources on BLM lands, whether known or expected to occur, are assigned to one or more of six use categories: (1) scientific use, (2) public use, (3) traditional use, (4) experimental use, (5) conservation for future use, and (6) discharged from management.

Consulting with Stakeholders

Public participation is integral to BLM’s management of cultural resources. Stakeholders, including Indian tribes, State and local governments, public groups, and individuals, are invited to identify issues and provide comments on overarching land use plans before decisions are made affecting cultural resources. Opportunities for tribal and public participation are also provided during the preparation of subsequent activity-level plans and more specific project plans involving cultural resources. In compliance with NEPA, BLM provides opportunities for tribal and public review of all actions for which Environmental Impact Statements or Environmental Assessments are prepared.

While BLM is legally responsible for considering the interests of members of the public in general, unique legal relationships distinguish BLM’s interactions with Indian tribes, including consultation. In addition to consulting public stakeholders during NEPA review of proposed actions and land use plans, BLM consults specifically with Indian tribes and traditional religious practitioners in accordance with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Section 106 of NHPA, E.O. 13007, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Native American comments, concerns and perspectives are sought on all BLM actions potentially affecting cultural resources as described in these laws and the Executive Order.

In each western BLM State except Wyoming, Resource Advisory Councils (RACs), comprised of stakeholder representatives, provide ongoing advice and recommendations to BLM on resource management issues, including those pertaining to cultural resources. RACs enable citizens to have a meaningful say in how public lands are managed. They include members representing archaeological and historical interests, and most include members representing Indian tribes/Native Alaskans. The members are selected for their ability to provide informed, objective advice and their commitment to collaboration in seeking solutions to issues. RACs provide another important means by which BLM obtains public input on management of cultural issues.

Resource Protection

Cultural resource protection efforts include both physical and administrative measures. Administrative measures include such actions as withdrawals, closures to public access, special designations, land acquisitions, easements, and protective covenants or stipulations to provide for protection of sensitive resources. Physical protection includes measures such as site-specific stabilization, signing, fencing, adaptive reuse, law enforcement surveillance and patrols, public awareness activities, site interpretation, and other actions. In recent years, several states have developed highly successful volunteer Site Steward or Adopt-a-Site programs to assist BLM personnel in monitoring cultural properties for the purpose of detecting and deterring looting and vandalism.

BLM also protects cultural resources by following the NHPA Section 106 process for all undertakings with the potential to affect cultural resources. Avoidance is the preferred course of action when a proposed project may affect an archaeological or historic site. In some cases, it is not possible to avoid National Register-eligible sites; those important primarily for the scientific information they contain are then conserved through data recovery.

A major part of the cultural resource specialist’s time is directed to aiding other BLM programs in meeting BLM’s compliance requirements under Section 106, prior to undertaking or authorizing land use applications and other activities which could have adverse effects on significant resources. Approximately 8,000 to 9,000 Section 106 compliance actions are completed by BLM each year.

Permitting

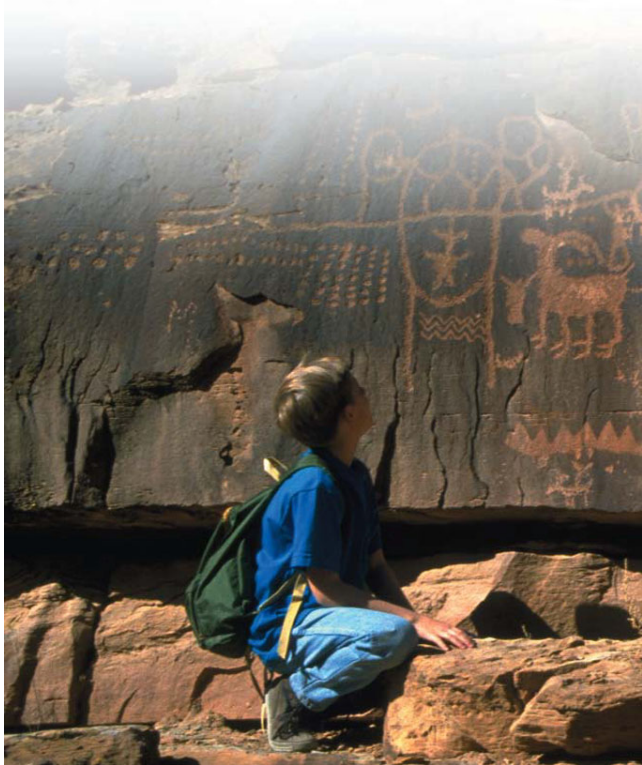
Each year BLM issues approximately 600 permits (“Cultural Resource Use Permits”) to private firms and public institutions for archaeological investigations. Most permits are held by archaeological consultants working for land use applicants. These applicants pay the costs of inventory and mitigation work to assist BLM in meeting its responsibilities under Section 106 of NHPA in a timely manner, prior to authorizing the applicant’s proposed land use.

Public Outreach

“Adventures in the Past” is BLM’s “umbrella” program for promoting public education and awareness of, and for encouraging public involvement in, the protection of its cultural resources. “Adventures” has as its goals increasing the public’s enjoyment of cultural resources, demonstrating that BLM is a good steward of these resources, and reducing the destruction of cultural resources.

Public outreach is a major part of BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program. All BLM offices make a strong effort to increase public awareness of cultural heritage values, promote stewardship, and foster a conservation ethic. BLM personnel in all states participate in Archaeology Week, the most comprehensive cultural resource awareness event in the country. During these events, which may extend to one month, numerous presentations to school classes, civic organizations, and other public groups are given by BLM offices, as are tours to archaeological and historic sites on public lands. Other public talks and tours are presented throughout the year by BLM staff, supplementing the events of Archaeology Week. On average, BLM makes between 800 and 1,100 public outreach presentations on cultural resources each year.

In addition to presenting talks, leading tours, writing newspaper and journal articles and employing similar outreach methods, BLM cultural resource specialists work closely with avocational archaeological organizations in many states, serving as professional advisors, and officers. In Arizona, for example, BLM personnel serve as officers, advisors and instructors to some of the 18 chapters of the Arizona Archaeological Society and its Department of Certification. The latter organization develops training courses, taught by professionals, to help Society members to become experienced in all aspects of archaeological field work, analysis, and report writing.



The Heritage Education program strives to continue an ongoing dialogue with American youth about the health and future of the Nation’s cultural legacy.

Heritage Education Program

BLM’s Heritage Education Program was established in 1992. The goal was to capture the imagination of children, sustain their interest, and enhance their knowledge about cultural resources on public lands. For the first eight years the focus was on children and teachers through an education effort called “Project Archaeology.” The program was designed to deliver a preservation message to teachers through workshops focusing on *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher’s Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades*. This book was very well received by educators and archaeologists alike. It was primarily authored by BLM archaeologists.

During this time, BLM efforts were twofold: (1) to establish “Project Archaeology” in BLM’s western states and Alaska, and to work with eastern state partners when requested to help them establish programs; and (2) to produce state-specific information for children about the prehistory and history of their states. By 2001, seven state-specific books had been produced, some by BLM and some by partners. Eleven states had “Project Archaeology” programs sponsored either by BLM State Offices or by partner organizations in both western and eastern states.

In 2000, a group of BLM managers, cultural specialists, and educators met to review the Heritage Education Program. Among other things, this planning group revised the mission of the program as follows:

To promote stewardship of cultural and paleontological resources so that present and future generations can learn from and enjoy their heritage on Bureau of Land Management lands without harm to the resources.

The planning group also recommended finding a non-profit partner for “Project Archaeology” and expanding the subject matter and target audiences of BLM’s heritage education efforts. Acting on this

recommendation, in 2001, BLM established an Assistance Agreement with The Watercourse, a not-for-profit education center at Montana State University, to maintain and expand “Project Archaeology” nationally. Because BLM holdings are concentrated in the West, it has been difficult for the agency to establish programs in the eastern part of the country. The Watercourse sponsors Project WET USA, a water education program that operates throughout the nation, and provides an excellent umbrella organization for “Project Archaeology” to expand to all 50 states and the U.S. Territories.

Since establishment of the partnership, “Project Archaeology” has expanded to 16 fully operating state programs and is currently developing in 27 additional states. These programs are largely independent and are sponsored by a variety of organizations, including universities, museums, SHPOs, private foundations, and professional organizations. To date, the program has reached more than 5,000 educators through workshops and institutes; these educators reach an estimated 150,000 students annually with the stewardship message.

“Project Archaeology” is currently revising the basic activity guide, *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher’s Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades*, with the help of educators, archaeologists, and historic preservationists nationwide. Additional supplemental materials such as *Getting to Know the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument* guide (in press) will enhance and localize the basic curriculum while highlighting BLM lands and cultural resources. We anticipate reaching many more educators and students with high-quality educational products as the program expands nationally.

Since 1992, BLM’s Heritage Education Program has worked closely with BLM’s Environmental Education & Volunteers Program to write articles for teacher magazines, such as the National Science Teachers Association’s (NSTA) *Science & Children* magazine. Some of these articles have focused exclusively on archaeological or historic sites or resources, or paleontological localities, or dealt with major ecosystems represented on the public lands, including discussions on the prehistory and history of the areas. In most instances, these NSTA articles either have incorporated lessons from *Intrigue of the Past* or used archaeology, history, or paleontology to teach students required school subjects and higher-order thinking skills. These NSTA articles have been enormously popular with teachers because they facilitate the teaching of science, math, history, social studies, art, language arts, problem solving, synthesis, and evaluation.

In recent years, BLM’s Heritage Education Program has added two components to its array of offerings. In 2003, the first *History Mystery* was launched in Telluride, Colorado, with local community partners who sponsored a day-long series of activities. *History Mysteries* are designed to capture the attention of youths with something interesting historically. The approach uses three media: a newspaper, called the *History Mystery Examiner*, trading cards, and a web-based component. Participation of Field Office personnel is encouraged by inviting them to write stories and host launch events for individual issues.

The second major component is web-based education and outreach. Initial efforts concentrated on Kids and Teachers Pages for the *History Mysteries*. New components will be added to these pages as will educational offerings for other web visitors.

Occasionally, the Heritage Education Program works with other specialists to produce educational materials related to BLM priority programs. For example, in 2004, a brochure and bookmark about protecting historic structures from fire was published for landowners situated in wildland-urban interface areas. These materials are distributed through BLM public rooms and by Fire Management program personnel.

4. BLM’s CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS INVENTORY

BLM’s official site inventory records (e.g., site forms, site maps, Class III inventories) are maintained by SHPOs in accordance with their regulatory responsibilities. Since 1992, BLM and western SHPOs have collaborated in the creation of shared automated BLM/SHPO databases, an effort that is jointly overseen by the BLM and SHPO representatives that comprise a Data Users Group.

The Washington Office’s Cultural Resource Management Program annually updates its inventory of cultural resources through its annual reporting process. BLM maintains this information in Excel spreadsheets. It includes data: on cultural resource inventory; National Register of Historic Places; physical and administrative protection; mitigation and data recovery; cultural resource use permits; archaeological enforcement; public outreach and education; Native American consultation; and partnerships, volunteers, and cooperative management agreements. The summary of FY 2003 accomplishments, the most recent fiscal year for which data are available, can be found in Appendix 1.

The Excel spreadsheets include numbers of recorded properties and Class III inventories on BLM public lands. All BLM Field Offices maintain copies of site forms for recorded properties within their respective areas of responsibility, including site maps, and also have base maps showing where Class III inventories have been completed.

Typically, BLM Field Offices submit copies of completed site forms for properties recorded on public lands by both in-house personnel and contractors directly to SHPOs for assignment of permanent numbers consistent with statewide numbering systems. Increasingly BLM’s submission of site and inventory information is being done electronically as states develop and populate automated cultural resource databases.

Implementation of the 1997 national Programmatic Agreement included executing cultural resource data sharing agreements with all western SHPOs (see expanded discussion below) to help SHPOs automate site forms and create Geographic Information System (GIS) layers for site locations and Class III inventories. This partnership has assisted many SHPOs in systematically automating all site and inventory information for their states, not just information about BLM properties and inventories. When this work is eventually completed, it will be possible to obtain a more accurate count of the number of recorded properties managed by BLM and the acres of public lands inventoried to date. In many cases, automated site data and GIS capability are already available to BLM Field Office cultural resource specialists through their desktop computers. Information on sites found both on BLM and non-BLM lands is very useful for land use planning, cultural resource management, and compliance-driven environmental analysis.

Table 1 shows by BLM State Office the number of cultural properties recorded to date and acres inventoried through FY 2003, along with an estimate of the number of cultural properties per acre:



Geographic Distribution of Cultural Properties—BLM Lands

State	Properties Recorded to Date	Acres Inventoried to Date	Number of Cultural Properties Per Acre
AK	3,027	101,268	.030
AZ	11,342	782,576	.015
CA	27,243	1,741,549	.016
CO	36,932	1,367,989	.027
ES	106	10,800	.010
ID	13,854	1,925,555	.007
MT	9,713	1,278,326	.008
NV	42,612	1,984,481	.021
NM	33,121	1,334,716	.025
OR/WA	11,673	1,468,931	.008
UT	36,359	1,671,424	.022
WY	37,196	2,346,397	.016
TOTAL	263,178	16,014,372	.016

These are cumulative totals and include properties and surveyed acres no longer under BLM jurisdiction, as a result of their having been transferred, sold, or exchanged out of Federal ownership. They also include properties that have been lost through natural processes or vandalism, or destroyed following data recovery.

The site density calculations above would seem to suggest the highest density of sites on BLM lands is to be found in Alaska. However, because most BLM lands in Alaska are remote and can only be accessed by expensive helicopter flights, and then only for relatively short periods each year, field inventories not connected to Section 106 compliance are focused on areas deemed to have a high site probability. Thus, the higher site density in Alaska probably represents sampling error.

Because of BLM’s responsibility for split-estate lands (i.e., private surface underlain by subsurface Federal minerals), and because BLM lands often dictate where on private lands projects and right-of-ways must be routed, BLM causes a lot of private lands to be inventoried to comply with Section 106. Table 2 shows how much private surface has been inventoried in BLM states, and the number of cultural properties recorded on these lands.

TABLE 2
Geographic Distribution of Cultural Properties—Non-BLM Lands

State	Properties Recorded to Date	Acres Inventoried to Date	Number of Cultural Properties Per Acre
AK	55	3,194	.017
AZ	1,304	87,798	.015
CA	1,578	88,653	.018
CO	1,963	75,323	.026
ES	53	5,943	.009
ID	667	37,933	.018
MT	1,122	76,836	.015
NV	2,514	125,103	.020
NM	5,804	299,439	.019
OR/WA	462	12,479	.037
UT	1,718	56,636	.030
WY	6,282	671,946	.009
TOTAL	23,522	1,541,283	.015

As the following table suggests, only a small percentage of the 263,000+ recorded cultural properties on public lands are actually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A little more than 1.5 percent, or 4,247, recorded BLM cultural properties are included within the 402 BLM National Register listings. The percentage of BLM properties eligible for National Register listing is no doubt much higher.

TABLE 3
BLM Cultural Properties Listed on National Register of Historic Places
(July 2004)

State Office	No. Listings	N.H. Landmarks	Total Properties
AK	16	2	513
AZ	20*	1	362
CA	47*	1	1,224
CO	29	5	207
ES	4	0	4
ID	22**	0	827
MT	21	4	37
NM	92	3***	132
NV	27	1	204
OR	45**	0	98
UT	43	2	556
WY	38	2	83
TOTAL	402	21	4,247

*One listing includes properties in both AZ and CA

**One listing includes properties in both ID and OR

*** Does not include five Chacoan outliers on World Heritage List

Determinations of eligibility of cultural properties may or may not occur at the time that a site is initially recorded, as Tables 4 and 5 below indicate. Depending on whether the inventories are on public or private lands, between 80 and 95 percent of sites annually recorded are evaluated for their National Register eligibility. Many of the National Register of Historic Place determinations are preliminary in nature, and will require confirmation if a property may be impacted by future development. A complete listing of BLM National Register properties can be found in Appendix 2.

TABLE 4
National Register of Historic Places Determinations of Eligibility—BLM Lands
(FY 1998–FY 2003)

FY	Properties BLM	Eligible NRHP	Ineligible NRHP	No Eligibility Determination
FY 98	7,687	2,347	3,090	2,250
FY 99	7,184	2,280	3,116	1,788
FY 00	7,602	2,442	2,589	2,571
FY 01	10,409	3,329	5,822	1,258
FY 02	9,248	3,554	4,803	891
FY 03	7,926	3,498	3,190	1,238
6-yr TOTAL	50,056	17,450	22,610	9,996
6-yr Average %		35%	45%	20%

TABLE 5
National Register of Historic Places Determinations of Eligibility—Non-BLM Lands
(FY 1998–FY 2003)

FY	Properties Recorded Non-BLM	Eligible NRHP Non-BLM	Ineligible NRHP Non-BLM	No Eligibility Determination
FY 98	1,176	522	502	152
FY 99	1,404	710	808	*
FY 00	1,394	708	792	*
FY 01	2,122	947	823	352
FY 02	1,842	1,058	1,278	*
FY 03	1,773	430	660	683
6-yr TOTAL	9,711	4,375	4,863	
6-yr Average %		45%	50%	

**Percentage evaluated exceeds total number recorded in FY*

5. MAINTAINING RECORDS AND DATA ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES

BLM’s data-sharing program with the western SHPOs was recognized as an integral part of the Bureau’s Cultural Resource Management Program beginning in the mid-1990s. Through this program, the BLM entered into cooperative agreements with some western SHPOs to help maintain the Bureau’s site and inventory data in systems that could be used by both the SHPO and BLM.

Commitments to streamline and simplify procedural requirements and reduce unnecessary paperwork made by BLM, SHPOs, and the Council under the 1997 national Programmatic Agreement highlighted the importance of expanding this initiative to all eleven BLM western states and accelerating the pace of automation and digitization of site locations and inventoried areas. BLM’s cultural resource specialists demonstrated that many BLM programs benefited from having access to this data, and consequently benefiting programs jointly fund what came to be called the “Cultural Resources Data Sharing” project. To date, the BLM has invested approximately \$1.6 million in developing and populating comprehensive automated BLM/SHPO site and inventory databases, and continues to assist western SHPOs to automate site forms and digitize site locations and Class III inventories. We will also look to expand internal funding of this project by tapping other benefiting programs, such as our Fire Management program.

The SHPO data is primarily maintained in tabular form within database programs. Each state has data sets that track many attributes for every historic property and cultural resource inventory, and in some instances the systems have the capability to display site locations and inventory areas spatially in GIS. As previously mentioned, BLM quantitatively tracks its inventory of historic properties through these SHPO systems, and BLM cultural resource specialists in many cases have access to this data from their desktop computers.

In general, the SHPO systems follow the suggested metadata standards that were developed during the late 1990s during a collaborative effort with the SHPOs, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Forest Service and BLM. While this effort was not officially brought through the standards approval process of the U.S. Geological Survey Federal Geographic Data Committee (FDGC), these draft standards established attributes for recording types of historic

properties. Several of the participating western BLM states have incorporated the recommendations from this work into their database designs and the creation of metadata. The use of these metadata standards does vary somewhat between individual SHPO systems, although the majority of the systems record site type, function, age (period), date, and cultural association.

The quality of the data that goes into the systems used by BLM and SHPOs is controlled by either the SHPO or BLM before it is entered. This data is reviewed and updated by both agencies on a continuous basis when new information about sites or inventories is received.

For collections, BLM Manuals require two stipulations in all cultural and paleontology resource use permits in order to ensure that collections are housed in an accredited museum and to confirm which materials are located in individual facilities. One stipulation requires a written certification or curation agreement with an appropriate museum repository. The second stipulation requires the permittee to obtain and provide to the BLM a “Confirmation of Museum Collections Deposition Statement,” signed by an authorized curation facility official, confirming the date of deposition, type, number and condition of the collected museum objects, associated documentation, and other materials deposited at the facility.

There are three internal BLM facilities and about 160 non-Federal facilities holding collections from BLM lands. BLM’s three internal curatorial facilities are the Anasazi Heritage Center (Dolores, Colorado), the Billings Curation Center (Billings, Montana), and the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (Flagstaff Hill, Oregon). The three internal facilities have individual databases of their collections which identify the artifacts, records and materials that have been removed from BLM-managed lands. There are an estimated 3.7 million museum objects stored in these internal curatorial facilities, approximately 67 percent of which have been catalogued. There are millions more museum objects housed in the non-Federal facilities. BLM has an active museum partnership program with these facilities, which supports conservation, public enjoyment, and development of a more detailed inventory of collections in non-Federal facilities.

6. GENERAL CONDITION AND MONITORING OF BLM’S CULTURAL PROPERTIES

The condition of a cultural property may or may not be noted at the time that a property is initially recorded. Where condition is noted, the determinations are often general (good, fair, poor) and subjective. Although a few prehistoric and historic structures have received formal condition assessments in recent years, where condition assessments are based on more objective criteria, such as subsurface testing or detailed mapping, they reflect conditions when the property was first recorded years ago. With an inventory of known cultural properties in excess of 263,000 over more than twelve states, recording or updating site condition is a significant challenge for BLM.

Most monitoring of cultural properties on BLM lands is done by Site Steward Program or Adopt-a-Site volunteers. Such volunteer programs are extant in eight BLM states, either regionally or statewide. In FY 2003, BLM states monitored 3,628 individual properties, about 5-10 percent of them for the first time.

Cultural properties selected for monitoring are those that are (a) most scientifically important, (b) most often visited by the public, (c) most affected by looting or vandalism, (d) most likely to attract looting or vandalism, e.g., rock art, rockshelters, large surface pueblos, and (e) within a reasonable driving

distance from towns so that overnight camping by Site Steward volunteers is not necessary. Also, a few BLM states are conducting systematic monitoring on vulnerable cultural resources located in rangeland to document adverse impacts from cattle and sheep grazing.

Most monitoring of BLM cultural properties is done by visually inspecting the ground surface and comparing features to those shown in previously prepared sketch maps, which are contained in the site information folder carried by Site Stewards. The sketch maps serve as the baseline for site condition and are updated as needed to show any new areas of disturbance or anomalies that are observed. Mapped photo points are not generally used.

The first Site Steward Program was established in Arizona 15 years ago to detect and deter archaeological looting and vandalism; this program has served as the basis for establishing similar programs in other states. Arizona’s Site Steward Program currently has about 800 trained Site Stewards. These volunteers are active on lands of all jurisdictions throughout Arizona. In the last five years alone, Site Stewards in Arizona have made more than 7,500 visits to BLM sites, contributing 25,000 hours of effort.

Arizona’s Site Steward Program is a partnership of many agencies and Indian tribes, and is currently funded annually by the Bureau of Land Management (\$7,500), the U.S. Forest Service (\$6,000), the Bureau of Reclamation (\$5,000), the U.S. Air Force (\$15,000), the National Park Service (\$5,000), the Arizona State Land Department (\$2,000), Arizona State Parks (\$19,000), and American Express (\$1,000). The program is administered on behalf of all participating agencies by a full-time Site Steward Coordinator position in the State Historic Preservation Office. The program has received two national awards from BLM.

Some aerial monitoring of BLM cultural properties in Arizona has been done by the Civil Air Patrol under the authority of a Department of the Interior Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in 1992. The national MOU was based on an earlier Cooperative Agreement between BLM’s Arizona Strip Field Office and the Civil Air Patrol signed in 1988.

In Colorado, the Southwest Colorado Site Steward Program monitors cultural properties on BLM-administered land, primarily in Canyon of the Ancients National Monument. Its mission is to assist Federal agencies in halting the damage of cultural properties by vandals, and to significantly reduce the damage done by nature and visitation, while simultaneously educating the public on how to respect and protect all cultural resources. The Site Steward Program in Colorado was established in 2000 by the San Juan Mountains Association and the Southwest Colorado Cultural Site Stewardship Program, and is sponsored by land managing agencies and local organizations of southwest Colorado. The program costs around \$53,000 to operate. BLM contributes \$4,500 annually. In FY 2003, the Colorado Site Stewardship Program contributed about \$16,000 in volunteer labor.

In addition to the monitoring done by Site Stewards and the Civil Air Patrol, BLM cultural resource specialists, recreation staff, and law enforcement rangers routinely monitor cultural properties, particularly those most often visited by the public.

Since FY 1988, BLM states have provided data through their annual reports on numbers of cultural properties monitored, and whether those sites are stable or deteriorating. The 16-year totals shown in Table 6 below suggest that roughly 80 percent of these are stable and only 20 percent are deteriorating.

TABLE 6
BLM Cultural Properties Monitored
(FY 1988–FY 2003)

FY	Monitored Properties Stable	Monitored Properties Deteriorating	Total Monitored in FY
FY 88	2,706	370	3,076
FY 89	1,739	643	2,382
FY 90	1,348	412	1,761
FY 91	1,660	652	2,312
FY 92	1,603	372	1,975
FY 93	2,092	337	2,429
FY 94	1,916	299	2,215
FY 95	1,539	415	1,954
FY 96	1,460	510	1,970
FY 97	1,594	555	2,149
FY 98	1,739	436	2,175
FY 99	2,444	331	2,775
FY 00	2,513	610	3,123
FY 01	2,533	424	2,957
FY 02	3,050	570	3,620
FY 03	2,959	669	3,628
16-yr TOTAL	32,896	7605	40,501
16-yr Average %		81%	19%

We have no way of determining whether the numbers above reflect actual conditions on the ground or represent a sampling bias. We suspect that if the figures were differentiated according to site type, we would see that sites with deeper deposits and commercially valuable artifacts are markedly more deteriorated than surface artifact scatters, and that the overall percentage of sites in deteriorated condition is greater than 20 percent. For the most part, the same properties are monitored year after year, so the totals reflect the number of monitoring visits more than they do the number of sites monitored. An overview of state-by-state monitoring efforts is included in Appendix 3.

BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program appropriation (see below) is insufficient to monitor the enormous inventory of cultural resources that the agency manages, even if funding were focused only on the 4,200 or so National Register-listed properties. Establishing a monitoring program that would more generally characterize the condition of all BLM cultural properties could be complex, and developing a representative sample is complicated by the many variables that can contribute to condition, for instance distance from roads, transportation corridors, and urban areas; site type, site size, site complexity, site age, site setting, and proximity to water and other known exploitable resources.

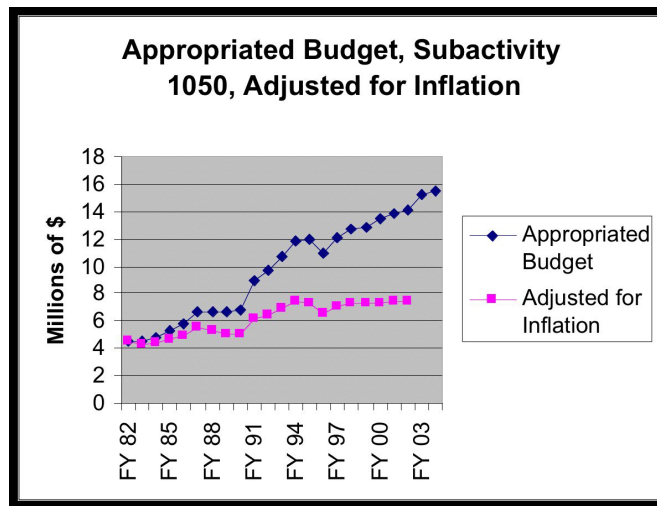
7. FUNDING THE MANAGEMENT OF BLM’S CULTURAL RESOURCES

The money that is allocated to BLM’s Cultural Heritage Group comes to the agency in a line appropriation earmarked for “cultural resource management,” which in BLM parlance equates to Subactivity 1050. Table 7 and the graph below show the appropriated level of funding for the Cultural Resource Management Program from FY 1982 through FY 2002, adjusted for inflation to 1982 dollars. While the program has experienced a gradual increase in funding over this 21-year period, there have been two periods when the “real” dollars, adjusted for inflation, actually decreased, from FY 1987 through FY 1990 and again from FY 1994 through FY 1996. Thus, for the 21-year period from FY 1982 through FY 2002 (inflation figures are not yet available for FY 2003 and 2004), while appropriated dollars increased by 315 percent, the “real” increase actually amounted to only 165 percent.

TABLE 7
Appropriated Cultural Resource Management Budget
Adjusted for Inflation (1982 Dollars)
(FY 1982–FY 2004)

FY	Budget (\$000)	FY Budget Adjusted to FY 1982 Dollars (\$000)
FY 82	4,510	4,510
FY 83	4,566	4,299
FY 84	4,843	4,419
FY 85	5,279	4,618
FY 86	5,783	4,883
FY 87	6,618	5,484
FY 88	6,629	5,302
FY 89	6,614	5,082
FY 90	6,801	4,986
FY 91	8,906	6,195
FY 92	9,689	6,468
FY 93	10,704	6,938
FY 94	11,801	7,426
FY 95	11,959	7,334
FY 96	11,000	6,582
FY 97	12,059	7,005
FY 98	12,722	7,267
FY 99	12,898	7,251
FY 00	13,440	7,357
FY 01	13,838	7,398
FY 02	14,159	7,450
FY 03	15,257	n.a.
FY 04	15,479	n.a.

source: <http://www.westegg.com/inflation/>



Facilities Maintenance Funding

BLM prepares an annual update of its Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. As of FY 2003, the BLM maintains 4,009 buildings and structures, 687 administrative sites, 2,129 recreation sites, 78,123 miles of roads, 896 bridges, 15,457 miles of trails, and 732 dams. An unknown number of these capital assets are important for their historical significance.

As previously noted, BLM cultural resources consist primarily of surface scatters or features, ruins, or stratified deposits. While standing historic and prehistoric structures are visited by and interpreted for tourists, in BLM, they are typically not used administratively as visitor centers, museums, interpretive centers, or contact stations. Therefore, they are not treated as capital assets and are not capitalized in BLM’s Facilities Maintenance Inventory System (FMIS). Inclusion in FMIS would automatically render such assets eligible for deferred maintenance and condition assessment funds. Also, because they are not in FMIS, no overall estimate on the maintenance backlog for what the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board or “FASAB” (see below) terms “heritage assets” has been developed for BLM.

In recent years, BLM’s cultural resource specialists have begun to work with their State Engineers to identify heritage assets with critical stabilization and rehabilitation needs and to prioritize them for condition assessment and deferred maintenance funding. (Appendix 4 contains a partial list of cultural resource-related deferred maintenance, infrastructure improvement, and construction projects funded from FY 1999-2003.) Because of Department of the Interior policy, however, expenditures of these funds for heritage assets have been limited to standing historic-era properties. The only exceptions are for maintenance or construction of infrastructure improvements that protect cultural or fossil resources, such as protective “canopies” found at Lowry National Historic Landmark (CO) and Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry (UT) (i.e., deferred maintenance funds can be spent on the infrastructure that protects a cultural or fossil site, but not on stabilizing or restoring the actual prehistoric or paleontological resource itself). Because BLM manages a higher proportion of prehistoric-era resources as opposed to historic-era structures, this represents a real limitation on agency ability to address deterioration of standing prehistoric structures or features. This is unfortunate, because a large part of the reason that tourists visit BLM lands is specifically to enjoy these kinds of resources. Thus, those cultural properties on public lands that could best contribute to local economic development and heritage tourism are precisely those that are deteriorating most rapidly and for which a steady source of maintenance funds is unavailable.

Funding for Cultural Resources At Risk

In June 2000, BLM produced a “white paper” describing, among other things, the risks to which BLM’s cultural resources are subject. The findings were incorporated into the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s March 2001 report, entitled “Caring for the Past, Managing for the Future.” This heightened attention resulted in Congress’s allocating additional funding to BLM to begin addressing the backlog of stabilization and protection needs on cultural properties and paleontological localities that are at risk. On just cultural resources, over the last three fiscal years, roughly \$430,000 has been spent on 35 properties at risk.

The “white paper” on resources at risk also resulted in BLM’s allocating condition assessment funds to begin estimating the backlog of deferred maintenance on the most critically threatened heritage assets. In FY 2001 and 2002 combined, roughly 30 condition assessments were completed at a cost of about \$280,000.

Challenge Cost Share Funding

The most reliable source of appropriated funding for critical protection and stabilization work on cultural resources during the last two fiscal years has come from what are called Challenge Cost Share (CCS) funds. In both FY 2003 and 2004, BLM had almost \$9 million appropriated to it by Congress specifically for CCS work. In FY 2003, BLM Field Offices received almost \$1 million in CCS funds for 70 on-the-ground cultural heritage projects. In FY 2004, that figure jumped to almost \$1.4 million for about 75 projects. Congress requires CCS funds to be matched by outside State, local, tribal,

private, and/or other Federal partners on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although partner matches can entail money, materials, equipment, professional expertise, other staff, and/or volunteer contributions.

Planning Funding

Another source of funding for cultural heritage projects has been the BLM Planning Program budget. Between FY 2001 and 2004, 16 “landscape”-level studies have been funded at a cost of \$800,000. These studies have included Class I compilations of existing Section 106 inventory data, development and testing of predictive models, Native American cultural landscape studies, an ethnographic place names study, Class III inventories along historic trails, GIS modeling, and landscape-level overviews of historic sites. These studies are generating information that will be incorporated into BLM’s next generation of Resource Management Plans to avoid impacts to significant cultural resources, including areas of traditional cultural importance to Indian tribes, and will also expedite land use authorizations by identifying areas that are suitable and unsuitable for development.

Tracking Expenditures of Appropriated Funds

BLM tracks in detail how appropriated funds are spent to accomplish specific work under a system of Activity Based Costing. In the case of BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Subactivity 1050 money, the expenditures are tracked for six major types of work, namely: proactive cultural resource inventories (non-Section 106), museum objects catalogued, cultural resource use permits authorized, cultural resource data recovery (non-Section 106), cultural resource stabilization and protection, and cultural resource monitoring.

Outside Grants

A few BLM states, notably, Arizona, California, and Colorado, have had a remarkable degree of success obtaining grants through state government organizations. In Colorado, for example, Colorado BLM has had an extraordinary amount of success working in collaboration with outside partners (e.g., San Juan Mountains Association, Public Lands Interpretive Association, McElmo Canyon Research Institute, Anasazi Historical Society, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, University of Colorado) to obtain grants from the State Historical Fund. This Fund was created by the constitutional amendment allowing limited gaming in the towns of Cripple Creek, Central City, and Black Hawk. The amendment directs that a portion of gaming tax revenues be used for historic preservation throughout the state. Approximately \$15 million is available for distribution annually, and funds are distributed through a competitive process. All projects must demonstrate strong public benefit and community support. Grants vary in size from a few hundred dollars to amounts in excess of \$100,000. The Fund assists in a wide variety of preservation projects including restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings, architectural assessments, archaeological excavations, designation and interpretation of historic places, preservation planning studies, and education and training programs. Colorado BLM has obtained grants for the full range of historic preservation projects. Appendix 5 provides a partial list of grants received by BLM states from various sources from FY 1993-2004.



8. REPORTING PERFORMANCE ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Increasingly, Federal auditors and asset managers are stressing the need for Federal agencies to better account for and track the conditions of heritage assets they manage. One part of this is driven by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the Departmental and agency-specific Strategic Plans required by GPRA. The current Department of the Interior (DOI) Strategic Plan, for instance, includes expanded requirements for Interior agencies to report on the percentage of cultural properties that are in good condition, as well as the percentage of museum collections in the DOI inventory that are in good condition. Another part of the requirement for better agency accountability is driven by Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) reporting requirements for heritage assets, which include cultural and fossil resources and museum collections. FASAB is currently working on a new standard that, among other things, would reclassify information about heritage assets and stewardship as basic information that Federal agencies would be required to report. Yet another part of the increased attention on tracking heritage assets is driven by E.O. 13287, which requires improved accountability for the historic properties that Federal agencies manage.

9. TRANSFERRING AND LEASING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

E.O. 13287 requires each agency with real property management responsibilities to review its policies and operating procedures for compliance not only with Section 110 of NHPA, as much of this “Preserve America” report to this point has accomplished, but also with Section 111. The latter section deals with the lease or exchange of Federal historic properties.



Adobe wall ruins in a shelter bluff in Canyon of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado.



A duck decoy from Lovelock Cave, Nevada, dating back to 2200 B.C is the oldest known decoy in the world.

BLM is subject to a variety of legal authorities for transferring, leasing, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of lands determined in land use plans to be suitable for disposal. Because historic properties might be affected, such activities are treated as Section 106 undertakings. While not a routine activity, the transfer of historic properties out of Federal ownership involves close collaboration among the agency, SHPO, Indian tribes, and other interested or consulting parties. On occasion, specific Acts of Congress mandate the transfer of public lands without further regulatory review or compliance with 36 CFR 800, though these actions are not very common across the spectrum of all BLM undertakings.

Following is a general summary of the most common actions utilized by BLM that affect the disposition, ownership and/or management of historic properties.

FLPMA Land Exchanges and Sales

FLPMA authorizes BLM to undertake exchanges and sales of Federal properties. Initially, these actions are identified during the development of a land use or Resource Management Plan, with those areas suitable for disposal brought forward at that time through internal and external scoping. Lands designated for exchange or sale are generally addressed in cultural landscape overviews and subject to consultation with other agencies, SHPOs, and Indian tribes. Thus, land use planning is one mechanism by which the agency makes a deliberate and open effort to identify public lands and resources suitable for transfer out of Federal ownership.

Land Exchanges

Land exchanges are the most typical method of land conveyance performed by the BLM. Most land exchanges involve a reciprocal transfer of public lands in return for private, State and/or other Federal lands. Usually, a land exchange is performed to improve BLM’s efficiency in managing lands by removing unmanageable/inaccessible lands or isolated tracts, or to acquire lands with desirable resources or characteristics – often including historic and traditional properties.

Land exchanges are usually identified as Federal undertakings subject to Section 106 review and compliance. While specific state-by-state procedures may vary, BLM formally consults with the SHPO, Indian tribes, and other interested parties to provide an analysis of potential effects which could result from the transfer of historic properties out of Federal ownership. Through consultation, BLM develops measures to mitigate the effects of the undertaking and formalizes these measures into a Programmatic Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement that is signed by the appropriate legal parties. The agreement clearly outlines the agency’s responsibility for mitigating potential effects to historic properties resulting from the exchange out of Federal ownership.

Strategies used to mitigate potential effects to historic properties during land exchanges vary case by case. Common responses to mitigate potential effects include: removing historic properties from the exchange; completing intensive surveys; performing data recovery; and/or completing archaeological overviews for lands proposed for acquisition by BLM to determine the potential for cultural and historical properties.

A recent example of a land exchange by BLM includes the Sage Junction land exchange in Idaho. In that case, approximately 5,000 acres were inventoried, with no sites found that were determined eligible for the National Register. In the 1980s and 1990s, Arizona BLM completed a number of successful land exchanges with the Arizona State Land Department under the terms of a Programmatic Agreement and a Memorandum of Agreement among BLM, the State Land Department, the Arizona SHPO, and the Council.

Land Sales

Less common conveyances of public lands include the direct or competitive sale of BLM lands under FLPMA. These typically receive the same mitigation as land exchanges and may involve disposal of smaller tracts that are inefficient to manage or large tracts needed for community expansion. An example of the former was a recent BLM sale of 160 acres to private individuals by the Elko, Nevada, Field Office. In that case, Section 106 compliance resulted in three sites’ being subjected to data recovery prior to the land sale. Another example was the BLM sale of 1,400 acres by the Bishop, California, Field Office. This sale was preceded by Section 106 compliance, with the proceeds used to buy a private tract of land with significant cultural resources, making for a net gain in National Register-eligible properties managed by the BLM. Also in Nevada, the Las Vegas Field Office completed a land sale of 12,000 acres to Clark County needed for urban expansion by the City of Las Vegas. In that case, Section 106 compliance resulted in the mitigation of effects on 15 sites prior to completion of the sale.

The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926 (43 CFR 2370 et. Seq.)

The Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act is a unique conveyance authority frequently employed by BLM. R&PP is used by BLM to transfer public lands to a non-Federal entity (State, county, local governments) or to a recognized not-for-profit organization. Through the development (or amendment) of a land use or Resource Management Plan, BLM may identify certain public lands and/or resources as available for disposal through R&PP, if the transfer of these properties to a non-Federal agency or organization would be in the best interest of the public.

Nationally, BLM has utilized R&PP authority to transfer several historic properties out of Federal ownership. In many cases, local governments, agencies, or non-profit organizations can ensure better maintenance, preservation and capital resources for historic properties not efficiently managed by BLM. When deciding to issue a patent through R&PP, BLM and its consulting parties carefully consider the long-term stability and financial capabilities of the applicant seeking the patent. If the application is accepted, BLM holds the applicant accountable to the conditions specified in the plan of development, any site management or preservation plans, or agreements with other collaborators, and to any other conditions identified in the patent. BLM is required to periodically monitor the condition of R&PP properties to ensure compliance with the patent conditions. BLM also maintains a reversionary clause, which can be invoked if the applicant fails to uphold the requirements of the agreement.

Transfers of historic properties through R&PP are typically approached as Section 106 undertakings. Unlike deed restrictions, which are difficult to monitor and enforce, R&PP transfers clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of all parties to comply with the conditions identified in the patent and any associated transfer documentation, such as programmatic agreements, leases, or memoranda of understanding.

R&PP transfers of historic properties can also foster collaboration and consensus-building among BLM, its partners, and local communities. Throughout BLM, R&PP transfers often represent significant accomplishments for the agency and its local and regional stakeholders. As an example, BLM Eastern States has successfully built relationships with State and local governments, as well as local preservation groups, through the R&PP transfer of six lighthouse properties in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Florida. BLM recognizes that local agencies and preservation groups are often better equipped to provide costly maintenance, restoration, and on-the-ground management of these National Register properties. Through R&PP, BLM can monitor long-term compliance against professional standards for restoration,

as well as for protection of underlying archaeological and historical features in and around these properties.

Color of Title Act of 1928 (43 CFR 2540 et. Seq.)

BLM is occasionally required to clarify title to unpatented lands with valid (legal) claims by private individuals. The Color of Title Act of 1928 was developed to resolve issues of unpatented Federal lands assumed to be owned by private individuals. In short, BLM may be required to issue a patent for portions of public lands to private owners who can physically demonstrate a valid (reasonable) claim upon the property. Extensive documentation is required to qualify for a patent under Color of Title, resulting in two levels of “qualification” for obtaining a patent to the property, depending on whether BLM has discretion or not over the issuance of the patent. In most cases, BLM does not have discretionary authority over the action; thus, a patent is issued to the valid claimant. For those actions in which the BLM maintains a discretionary authority, the agency follows traditional Section 106 review and compliance procedures prior to issuing the patent.

State-Specific Legislation

In some states, unique legislation requires BLM to process transfers of public lands to the State, Indian tribes, and/or private individuals. Public land laws throughout several states were passed in an attempt to further clarify title to unpatented lands. Within the Eastern States BLM, for example, the Minnesota Public Lands Improvement Act (1990) effectively transferred thousands of isolated tracts of public land, primarily islands and wetlands, to the State of Minnesota. This Act provided for private claims upon these tracts. All potential conveyances to private claimants are considered undertakings subject to Section 106 compliance.

In Alaska, millions of acres of public land have been transferred under the 1958 Alaska Statehood Act and the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, with lesser amounts transferred under the 1906 Native Allotment Act. Prior to transferring these lands, BLM has complied with Section 106 pursuant to Programmatic Agreements (PA) developed with the Council. The most recent PA for conveyances to the State of Alaska was executed in 2002. It involves public participation, sharing information with the SHPO, and notification to the SHPO when such lands are entering State of Alaska ownership. In 2002, a portion of the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District was transferred under this PA.



Petroglyphs near Medicine Lodge Creek, Hyattville, Wyoming.



Cape Mendocino Lighthouse restoration at Mal Coombs Park, Shelter Cove, California, in 2000.

10. USING BLM’S CULTURAL RESOURCES TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HERITAGE TOURISM

Recreation (including tourism) is big business and a significant economic driver, identified as one of the top three industries within all western BLM states. Outdoor recreation, nature, adventure and heritage tourism are the fastest growing segments of the travel and tourism industry, and BLM lands offer all of these opportunities. The total economic impact of travel-related expenditures for recreation and tourism on BLM lands is estimated to run into the billions of dollars annually, supporting tens of thousands of jobs and thousands of businesses. An unknown slice of this economic benefit is generated by heritage tourism. Investment in BLM programs will help support sustainable economic growth; assist with diversifying and stabilizing local communities; sustain domestic tourism, including heritage tourism; provide valuable community amenities and attract businesses; protect fragile cultural resources; and improve the quality of life for both visitors and residents. The tourism industry, including outfitters and guides, depends on access to and availability of BLM public land resources, including cultural resources. These dynamics speak directly to E.O. 13287 by encouraging preservation and economic return.

Over 4,136 communities with a combined population of 22 million people are located within just one-half hour, or 25 miles, of BLM public lands, while a combined population of 41 million people lives within 200 miles of those same lands. Approximately 40 percent of the BLM lands are located within a day’s drive of 16 major urban areas in the West. Nine of the 12 western BLM states with extensive public lands are among the fastest growing in the United States. Over 55 million visitors recreate on the public lands. Heritage visitors are attracted to BLM public lands because these lands are seen as the last tangible vestige of the Old West and the vast open spaces that forged the American character. BLM public lands offer an authenticity of experience available in few other places, and are truly, as First Lady Laura Bush noted, the “land. . . upon which the American story was written.”

BLM’s Recreation Management Information System, or RMIS, is the agency’s official source of recreation and visitor use data. Appendix 6 is an extract of RMIS data showing the amount of archaeological and historical visitation (i.e., heritage tourism) across BLM State and Field Offices in FY 2003. In this fiscal year, slightly more than 250,000 visitor-use days were related to archaeological and historical visitation. Heritage program managers believe that this number vastly under-represents the actual amount of use related to heritage tourism. Consider, for example, that in Arizona’s Agua Fria National Monument, an area specifically designated for its world-class cultural resources, only 125 visitor-use days were recorded for archaeological visitation; the bulk of use related to Agua Fria is counted as “dispersed use,” rather than the more specific archaeological visitation.

Research on the historic/cultural traveler from the Travel Industry of America (TIA) and *Smithsonian Magazine* indicates a continued and growing interest in travelers’ desire to experience cultural, arts, historic, and heritage activities. TIA’s report, *The Historic/Cultural Traveler, 2003 Edition* <<http://www.tia.org/Pubs/pubs.asp?PublicationID=16>>, shows that 118 million adults, or more than half of the U.S. population (56 percent) are considered historic/cultural travelers. This report bespeaks of the economic advantages of increasing cultural tourism. Cultural tourism travelers: (1) spend more money on historic/cultural trips compared to the average U.S. traveler; (2) are more likely to take longer trips and include air travel, a rental car, and a hotel stay; (3) are more likely to extend their stays to experience history and culture at their destination; and (4) are younger, wealthier, more educated, and more technologically adept.

Examples of the economic impact of heritage tourism can be taken from studies done in Arizona and Colorado. A 1997 study in Arizona showed that cultural heritage tourists spent an average of \$1,534 during their stay in the state, as compared to \$389 for typical travelers, and their propensity to shop was 20 percent greater. The study found that on the average, cultural heritage tourists stayed 13 days in Arizona, four times longer than typical tourists. Furthermore, nearly 60 percent of the people who visit Arizona tour historic sites. In Arizona, a dollar invested in cultural heritage will return more than \$11 in local economic impact. A 2002 study in Colorado affirmed that there are convincing economic reasons to support historic preservation efforts. The study found that the rehabilitation of historic buildings put \$1.5 billion into the State’s economy during the previous 25 years, creating 21,327 jobs that generated \$522.7 million in household earnings. Further, heritage tourists made 4.6 million trips to Colorado in 1999 alone, generating \$3.1 billion for the State’s economy.

A March 2003 document entitled “The BLM’s Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services” incorporates action items tied to the DOI Strategic Plan and to E.O. 13287. Many recommendations relate directly or indirectly to heritage tourism, including: improving guidance and training on opportunities to obtain Transportation Efficiency Act (TEA-21) funding; identifying social and economic research needs specific to the BLM; coordinating with BLM’s Engineering program to conduct cultural property condition assessments and ensure that cultural and deferred maintenance funding is directed to the highest-priority resources; working with the hospitality industry to add appropriate content to BLM public lands marketing messages; supporting national outreach initiatives such as the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration: 2003-2006; collaborating with all visitor services providers, including Federal, State, and local government agencies and private-sector stakeholders; and collaborating with partners to identify and disseminate tourism “best practices.”

BLM has developed many sites as heritage tourism destinations, including lighthouses in California and Oregon, ghost towns in Montana and Idaho, historic cattle ranches in Arizona, and gold mining sites in Alaska. In addition, BLM has designated a number of Back Country Byways as automobile tour routes featuring historic and archaeological sites among their attractions. An example is Nevada’s Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway, which ends at the famous prehistoric rock shelter where a cache of the oldest duck decoys in the world was found. BLM’s heritage tourism efforts have in many instances moved beyond developing sites for public visitation. In New Mexico, for example, BLM developed a traveling exhibit on Mimbres archaeology that toured two states before touring in Mexico and Spain, reaching an audience of over 500,000 visitors and generating more than \$1 million in museum entrance fees. Appendix 7 contains more detailed descriptions of various BLM heritage tourism projects.

II. PARTNERSHIPS AND VOLUNTEERS

BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program has 15 years of data on cooperative management agreements and Challenge Cost Share arrangements. From FY 1989-2003, more than 1,400 projects generated cooperator contributions of more than \$28 million dollars, at a cost to BLM of slightly more than \$12 million, or about \$2.20 for each BLM dollar spent. BLM partnerships are typically developed for stabilization, interpretation, inventory, rehabilitation, curation, and site stewardship projects. Partners include not-for-profit firms, professional organizations, “friends of” organizations, museums, Indian tribes, universities, and more. These partnerships are a critical component of managing cultural resources on public lands. Not only do they provide funding and “in-kind” services, which are essential ingredients for successful preservation projects, but they also establish coalitions that emphasize the importance of these resources to the public. Also, because many of the partnerships are locally-based, they strengthen the bond that local communities have with public lands and they build local constituent support. Appendix 8 provides examples of BLM partnership projects.

TABLE 8
**Summary of Challenge Cost Share/
Cooperative Management Agreements
(FY 1989–FY 2003)**

FY	No. of Projects	Cooperator Input (\$)	BLM Input (\$)	Coop:BLM Ratio (x:1)
FY 89	62	876,623	243,437	3.6
FY 90	71	1,484,333	299,440	5.0
FY 91	106	2,849,815	714,190	4.0
FY 92	126	3,221,120	722,072	4.5
FY 93	119	2,845,573	786,483	3.6
FY 94	120	2,400,000	933,000	2.5
FY 95	93	2,256,355	543,979	4.1
FY 96	83	2,487,271	458,060	5.4
FY 97	83	2,546,869	908,130	2.8
FY 98	75	2,170,881	717,520	3.0
FY 99	95	2,045,955	890,230	2.3
FY 00	104	3,325,004	1,985,427	1.7
FY 01	96	2,175,850	1,108,950	2.0
FY 02	87	2,459,288	1,294,460	1.9
FY 03	106	2,281,121	1,207,301	1.9
TOTAL	1,426	28,023,698	12,812,679	2.2

From FY 1986-2003, BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program made outstanding use of volunteers, as the following table indicates. Annually, volunteers donated between 7 and 14 percent of all volunteer hours for the benefit of the program. Volunteers have assisted BLM in the areas of stabilization, site patrol and monitoring, detailed recordation, excavation, documentary research, interpretation, exhibit development, data automation, website development, museum cataloguing, site mapping, and more. Together, cooperative management agreements and volunteers augment BLM’s annual appropriation by at least \$2-4 million annually. This represents 15 to 20 percent of BLM’s annual budget for the Cultural Resource Management Program. Without these arrangements, very little proactive cultural heritage work would be accomplished in any given year.



A wikiup on the western slope of the southern Panamint Mountains near Ridgecrest, California.



Old Fort Benton ruins and reconstructed blockhouse, Montana.

TABLE 9
Volunteer Contributions to
the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Program
(FY 1986–FY 2003)

FY	Volunteer Hours	Hosted Worker Hours	Total CRM Hours	Estimated \$ Value	Total BLM Hours	Percent of Program
FY86	31,790*	n.a.	31,790	272,704	397,373	8.00
FY87	51,525*	n.a.	51,525	494,124	515,258	10.00
FY88	81,669*	n.a.	81,669	780,756	583,351	14.00
FY89	84,772*	n.a.	84,772	841,490	771,087	11.00
FY90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
FY91	132,685*	n.a.	132,685	1,649,690	918,460	14.44
FY92	175,546*	n.a.	175,546	2,404,131	1,060,184	16.56
FY93	153,966*	n.a.	153,966	1,883,729	1,237,263	12.44
FY94	135,823*	n.a.	135,823	1,788,682	1,333,359	10.19
FY95	123,069*	n.a.	123,069	1,372,219	1,219,490	10.09
FY96	83,500	5,999	89,499	1,008,654	1,097,115	8.16
FY97	146,016	7,499	153,515	1,926,613	1,149,294	13.36
FY98	111,446	7,390	118,836	1,699,355	1,355,130	8.77
FY99	96,657	18,135	114,792	1,702,365	962,293	11.92
FY00	53,510	5,449	58,959	907,379	755,576	7.80
FY01	99,311	3,841	103,152	1,655,590	1,119,038	9.21
FY02	90,893	748	91,641	1,515,742	1,231,245	7.44
FY03	98,689	8,859	107,548	1,848,750	1,553,043	6.92
TOTAL	1,750,867	57,970	1,808,837	23,751,973	16,388,559	11.04

*Includes Hosted Worker Hours (Hosted workers are paid by another organization but do work for BLM at no cost to the agency.)

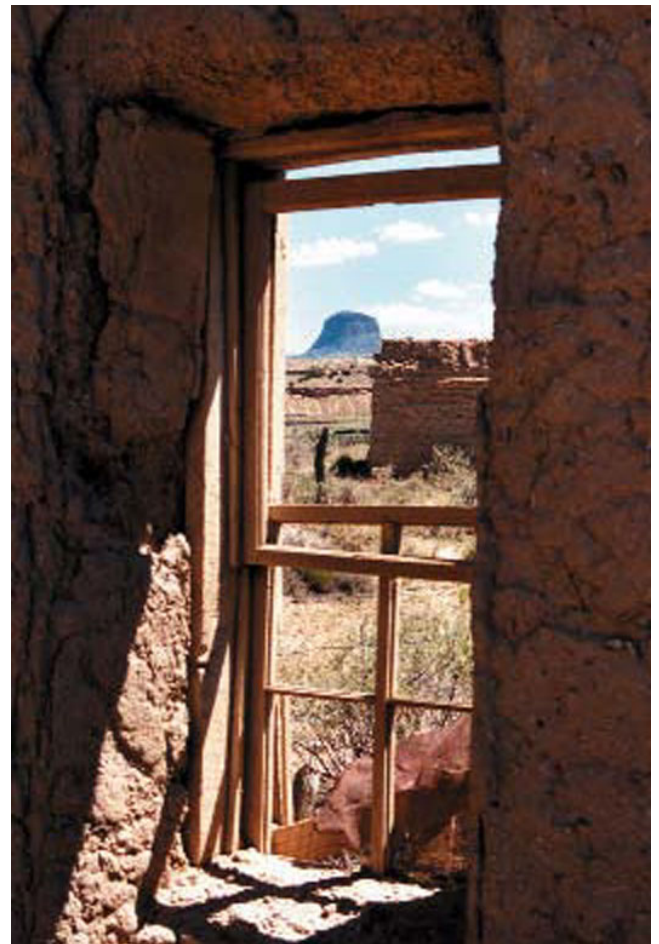
12. PLANNED FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Section 3(c) of E.O. 13287 requires Federal agencies to prepare a second report by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, on their progress in meeting the goals of the E.O. In the progress report, BLM will report on, among other things, its progress and implementation of the following initiatives in heritage tourism and heritage outreach and education:

- The BLM Cultural Heritage Group is working closely with BLM’s Tourism Coordinator, based in the BLM Recreation Group, to offer regional tourism workshops for BLM Field Office cultural resource specialists. The goal of these regional tourism workshops will be to bring together tourism providers with BLM cultural resource specialists to facilitate the development of partnerships with these outside entities; these workshops may also be co-hosted by other Federal agencies interested in training their own cultural specialists. Ideally, this will result in tourism providers’ matching Federal funds under these partnerships to improve and develop BLM historic properties that support heritage tourism and expand economic development in gateway communities located adjacent to public lands. This would clearly help BLM meet one of the major goals of E.O. 13287.
- BLM is currently developing an action plan for recognizing the 1906 Antiquities Act Centennial. The Antiquities Centennial continues and re-energizes BLM’s “Adventures in the Past” initiative as . . . “The Adventure Continues.” BLM is developing a communication plan related to the Antiquities Centennial. BLM’s management commitment to the Centennial is exceptionally strong. This initiative is being undertaken in close collaboration with BLM’s Recreation and

Environmental Education & Volunteers Groups. Both of these programs are already providing staff support, as well as assisting BLM’s Cultural Heritage Group in coordinating programs and activities with outside educational and recreational entities and constituents. BLM’s efforts related to the Antiquities Centennial will be directed at expanding and refocusing existing programs rather than on developing new programs. As part of this effort, BLM will upgrade its cultural website (www.blm.gov/heritage/) to direct external and internal users to programs associated with the goals and objectives of the Centennial. Expanding and refocusing existing programs is the most realistic approach for BLM under anticipated budget scenarios for the Cultural Resource Management Program. The thematic foundation for activities planned to recognize the Centennial will be site stewardship—the responsibility of each person visiting the public lands to protect and preserve these places, our nation’s legacy, for future generations. Clearly, BLM’s planned activities connected to the Antiquities Centennial address the intent of E.O. 13287.

- Internally, BLM’s Cultural Heritage Group is negotiating for an increased share of the agency’s deferred maintenance funding. The Group is working to expand use of these funds for cultural properties that are at risk. Deferred maintenance funds would be directed primarily at historic properties that are suitable for economic development initiatives, primarily heritage tourism. Again, the goal here is to meet the intent of “Preserve America.”



An old adobe ruin gives a picturesque view of Cabezon Peak Wilderness Study Area in the town of Guadalupe, New Mexico.

- BLM and the JASON Project (<http://www.jasonproject.org/expedition/expeditions.htm>) have agreed to work together over the next few years to develop four “pilot” projects that will bring together students and teachers with scientists conducting research on the public lands. One of the projects will follow archaeologists on a two-week journey as they explore and study archaeological resources on BLM lands. Satellite and Internet technologies will bring classroom students from around the world into direct, real-time contact with the archaeologists and researchers as the expedition is happening.
- BLM’s Cultural Resource Management Program will begin to work with its Recreation Program counterparts to more accurately capture archaeological and historical visitor-use data in its Recreation Management Information System, with the aim of better estimating the economic benefits of BLM heritage tourism.
- Over the course of the next year, BLM cultural resource specialists will begin to identify internal and external impediments to economic development of BLM cultural resources as heritage tourism venues.

The above are some of the higher-visibility initiatives that the BLM will focus on over the next year to fulfill its stewardship responsibilities and address E.O.13287, and are among the items on which BLM expects to report by September 2005.



This tram tower from the early 1900s is part of an aerial tram system in the White Knob Mining District in southern Idaho.

Appendices



APPENDIX I
BLM Cultural Resource Management Program
Fact Sheet (FY 2003 Data)

Inventory and Evaluation

Acres intensively inventoried (FY 2003)	539,068
Acres intensively inventoried (to date)	16,014,372
Cultural properties recorded (FY 2003)	7,926
Cultural properties recorded (to date)	263,178
Listings on National Register (to date)	402
Properties included in listings (to date)	4,247

Protection, Physical and Administrative Measures

Total cultural properties under protection projects	4,001
Condition monitoring, stable properties	2,959
Condition monitoring, deteriorating properties	669
Signing projects	276
Fencing/gating projects	133
Stabilization projects	153
Ongoing protection measures	208
Administrative measures	652

Avoidance, Mitigation and/or Data Recovery

Properties to which adverse effects avoided	2,911
Completed Section 106, data recovery projects	150
Completed Section 106, properties	509
Properties damaged or destroyed without mitigation	1,232
Post-approval discoveries, undertakings	96
Post-approval discoveries, properties	151
Post-approval discoveries, undertakings requiring mitigation	45
Post-approval discoveries, properties	74
Completed non-Section 106, data recovery projects	105
Completed non-Section 106, properties	597

Utilization

Permits in effect	611
Permits worked	461
Permittees whose work field-checked	200
Applications received	423
ARPA notifications	319

Archaeological Enforcement

Incidents detected	173
Incidents with arrests	0
Individuals arrested	0
Incidents with convictions	7
Incidents with acquittals	3

Individual felony convictions	2
Individual misdemeanor convictions	10
Individual citations	13
Individual civil penalties	3
Fines to Treasury	22,150
Restitution to agency	45,000
Total forfeitures	7,650
Total rewards	2,000
Restoration and repair costs	1,958,670
Commercial or archaeological value damaged resources	12,624,277
Enforcement costs	429,436

Public and Professional Outreach and Education

Public presentations	1,245
People contacted by public presentations	132,636
Professional presentations and articles	83
Heritage publications and products	181

Native American Consultations

Consultations with federally recognized tribes	5,883
Consultations with non-federally recognized tribes	314

APPENDIX II
BLM National Register of Historic Place Listings
(as of July 2004)

County	Resource Name	Listed	NHL	Contributing Properties	MPS Name
State: ALASKA					
Haines	Pleasant Camp	7/5/73		1	
Matanuska-Susitna	Talkeetna Airstrip	8/2/02		1	
Matanuska-Susitna	Tangle Lakes	8/12/93		479	
	Archaeological District				
North Slope	Aluakpak	3/18/80		1	
North Slope	Anaktuuk	3/18/80		1	
North Slope	Atanik	3/18/80		1	
North Slope	Avalitkuk	3/18/80		1	
North Slope	Ivishaat	3/18/80		1	
North Slope	Kanitch	3/18/80		1	
North Slope	Napanik	3/18/80		1	
North Slope	Uyagaagruk	3/18/80		2	
Northwest Alaska	Cape Krusenstern	11/7/73	1	0	
	Archaeological District				
Prince of Wales-Outer K	Storehouse Number 4	8/13/76		1	
Southeast Fairbanks	Eagle Historic District	10/27/70	1	20	
Southeast Fairbanks	Steele Creek Roadhouse	4/29/80		1	
Southeast Fairbanks	The Kink	11/20/75		1	
ALASKA Total	16		2	513	

State: ARIZONA

Apache	Lyman Lake Rock Art Site	8/19/03		1	
Cochise	Lehner Mammoth Kill Site	5/28/67	1	1	
Cochise	Quibiri (Santa Cruz de Terrenate)	4/7/71		1	
Graham	Kearny Campsite and Trail	10/9/74		1	
La Paz	Eagletail Petroglyph Site	9/28/88		1	
La Paz	Harquahala Peak Observatory	10/3/75		0	
La Paz	Harquahala Mountain Smithsonian	5/1/97		6	
	Solar Observatory Historic District				
	(Boundary Increase)				
Maricopa	Painted Rocks	11/25/77		1	
Mohave	Antelope Cave	10/10/75		1	
Mohave	Bighorn Cave	9/28/88		1	
Pima	Cocoraque Butte	10/10/75		1	
	Archaeological District				
Pima	Empire Ranch	5/30/78		1	
Pima	Santa Ana del Chiquiburitac	9/18/75		1	
	Mission Site				
Pinal	McClellan Wash	5/11/89		1	**
	** Hohokam Platform Mound Communities of the Lower Santa Cruz River Basin				
	c. A.D. 1050-1450 MPS				
	Archaeological District				

Yavapai	Perry Mesa Archaeological District	11/20/75	0	
Yavapai	Perry Mesa Archaeological District (Boundary Increase)	11/12/96	288	
Yuma	Martinez Lake Site (AZ-050-0210)	9/10/87	1	
Yuma	Ripley Intaglios	11/20/75	16	
Yuma	Sears Point Archaeological District	10/16/85	1	
Riverside, CA	Blythe Intaglios	8/22/75	3	**
	** Managed by AZ BLM			
Imperial, San Bernardino & Yuma, CA	various		35	**
	** Earth Figures Of California-Arizona Colorado River Basin TR—unknown number of BLM sites included under this TR, some of which likely are managed by AZ BLM			
ARIZONA Total	20	1	362	

State: CALIFORNIA

Del Norte	St. George Reef Light Station	12/9/93	1	
Fresno	Birdwell Rock Petroglyph Site	3/12/03	1	
Humboldt	Punta Gorda Light Station	9/1/01	1	
Imperial	SW Lake Cahuilla Recessional Shoreline Archaeological District	12/30/99	75	
Imperial	Yuha Basin Discontiguous District	5/24/82	118	
Inyo	Archaeological Site CA-INY-134 (Ayers Rock Pictograph Site)	3/12/03	1	
Inyo	Fossil Falls Archaeological District	7/9/80	33	
Inyo	Saline Valley Salt Tram Historic Structure	12/31/74	1	
Kern	Bandit Rock (Robber’s Roost)	10/31/75	1	
Kern	Burro Schmidt’s Tunnel	3/20/03	1	
Kern	Last Chance Canyon	12/5/72	100	
Kern	Long Canyon Village Site	4/14/80	1	
Kern	Walker Pass	10/15/66	1	1
Lake	Cache Creek Archaeological District	12/30/97	34	
Lassen	Willow Creek Rim Archaeological District	12/21/78	4	
Modoc	Nelson Springs	11/21/02	1	
Modoc	Petroglyph Point Archaeological Site	5/29/75	1	
Mono	Chalfant Petroglyph Site	11/21/00	1	
Mono	Dry Lakes Plateau	11/21/02	70	
Mono	Yellow Jacket Petroglyphs	4/6/00	1	
Nevada	Red Dog Townsite	9/14/01	1	
Riverside	Archaeological Sites CA-RIV-504 and CA-RIV-773 (Mule Tank Discontiguous District)	3/12/03	2	
Riverside	Blythe Intaglios	8/22/75	3	**
	** Managed by AZ BLM			
Riverside	Corn Springs	10/30/98	2	
Riverside	Lederer, Gus, Site	3/12/03	1	
Riverside	Martinez Canyon Rockhouse	12/14/99	1	
Riverside	McCoy Spring Archaeological Site	5/10/82	1	
Riverside	North Chuckwalla Mountain Quarry District	8/24/81	1	
Riverside	North Chuckwalla Mountains Petroglyph District CA-RIV-13	9/3/81	1	
San Bernardino	Archaeological Site CA-SBR-3186 (Aboriginal Rock Cairn)	2/10/81	1	
San Bernardino	Archaeological Site CA-SBR-140 (Lake Mojave Type Site)	6/10/03	1	

County	Resource Name	Listed	NHL	Contributing Properties	MPS Name
San Bernardino	Black Canyon-Inscription Canyon-Black Mountain Rock Art District	9/12/00		416	
San Bernardino	Blackwater Well	11/21/00		1	
San Bernardino	CA-SBr-1008A, 1008B, 1008C (Steamwell Petroglyphs Site)	5/24/82		1	
San Bernardino	Calico Mountains Archaeological District	3/30/73		1	
San Bernardino	Fossil Canyon Petroglyph Site	3/3/03		1	
San Bernardino	Foxtrot Petroglyph Site (CA-SBR-161)	2/23/95		1	
San Bernardino	Newberry Cave Site	11/21/00		1	
San Bernardino	Rodman Mountains Petroglyph Archaeological District	5/10/82		24	
San Bernardino	Squaw Spring Archaeological District	7/28/81		15	
San Diego	Kuchamaa (Tecate Peak)	10/6/92		0	
San Diego	Table Mountain District	10/28/83		183	
San Luis Obispo	Carrizo Plain Rock Art Discontiguous District	5/23/01		24	
San Luis	Piedras Blancas Light Station	9/3/91		3	
Santa Barbara	Point Sal Ataje	11/21/02		31	
Shasta	Swasey Discontiguous Archaeological District	3/12/03		10	
Imperial, San Bernardino & Yuma		various		50	**
**Earth Figures of California-Arizona Colorado River Basin TR—unknown number of BLM sites included under this TR.					
CALIFORNIA Total	47		1	1224	

State: COLORADO

Clear Creek	Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District	11/13/66	1	0	
Dolores	Ansel Hall Ruin	11/25/99		1	**
	**Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS				
Eagle	Archaeological Site 5EA484	5/10/82		1	
Eagle	Yarmony Archaeological Site	5/28/91		1	**
	**Archaic Period Architectural Sites in Colorado MPS				
Garfield	Havemeyer-Wilcox Canal Pumphouse and Forebay	4/22/80		1	
Gilpin	Central City-Black Hawk Historic District	10/15/66	1	0	
Hinsdale	Argentum Mining Camp	9/28/99		1	**
	**Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS				
Hinsdale	Capitol City Charcoal Kilns	9/28/99		1	**
	**Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS				
Hinsdale	Empire Chief Mine and Mill	9/28/99		1	**
	**Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS				
Hinsdale	Golconda Mine	9/28/99		1	**
	**Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS				
Hinsdale	Little Rome	9/28/99		1	**
	**Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS				
Hinsdale	Tellurium-White Cross Mining Camp	9/28/99		1	**
	**Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS				
Lake	Leadville Historic District	10/15/66	1	0	
Mesa	Bloomfield Site	1/20/83		1	
Montezuma	Archaeological Site No. 5MT4700	6/11/99		1	**

	**Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS			
Montezuma	Bass Site	6/11/99	1	**
	**Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS			
Montezuma	Cannonball Ruins	4/30/97	1	**
	**Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS			
Montezuma	Escalante Ruin	11/20/75	1	
Montezuma	Lowry Ruin	10/15/66	1	
Montezuma	Seven Towers Pueblo	6/11/99	1	**
	**Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS			
Montezuma	Woods Canyon Pueblo	6/11/99	1	**
	**Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS			
Montrose	Hanging Flume	5/15/80	1	
Rio Blanco	Battle of Milk River Site	8/22/75	1	
Rio Blanco	Canon Pintado	10/6/75	181	
Rio Blanco	Carrot Men Pictograph Site	8/22/75	1	
Rio Blanco	Collage Shelter Site	8/27/80	1	
Rio Blanco	Duck Creek Wickiup Village	11/20/75	1	
Rio Blanco	Fremont Lookout Fortification Site	11/20/74	3	
Teller	Cripple Creek Historic District	10/15/66	1	0
COLORADO Total	29		5	207

State: EASTERN STATES

Mason	Big Sable Point Light Station (Michigan)	8/4/83	1	**
	**U.S. Coast Guard Lighthouses and Light Stations of the Great Lakes TR			
Leelanau	Grand Traverse Light Station (Michigan)	7/19/84	1	**
	**U.S. Coast Guard Lighthouses and Light Stations of the Great Lakes TR			
Huron	Pointe Aux Barques Lighthouse (Michigan)	3/20/73	1	
Door	Eagle Bluff Lighthouse (Wisconsin)	10/15/70	1	
EASTERN STATES Total	4		4	

State: IDAHO

Ada	Guffey Butte-Black Butte Archaeological District	10/10/78	114	
Ada	Fort Boise	11/9/72	1	
Ada	Oregon Trail	10/18/72	1	
Boise	Idaho City	6/27/75	0	
Boise	Placerville Historic District	9/7/84	0	
Butte	Goodale's Cutoff	5/1/74	1	
Cassia	Granite Pass	6/28/72	1	
Clark	Camas Meadow Camp and Battle Sites	4/11/89	1	
Custer	Challis Archaeological Spring District	2/12/81	28	
Custer	Challis Bison Jump Site	9/5/75	1	
Idaho	Lower Salmon River Archaeological District	9/4/86	215	
Jerome	Caldron Linn	6/27/72	1	
Jerome	Wilson Butte Cave	11/21/74	1	
Lemhi	First Flag Unfurling, Lewis and Clark Trail	8/22/75	1	
Lincoln	Laine, James H., Barn	9/8/83	1	**
	**Lava Rock Structures in S. Central Idaho TR			
Lincoln	Richfield Pump House	9/8/83	1	**
	**Lava Rock Structures in S. Central Idaho TR			
Nez Perce, ID &	Nez Perce Snake River	??	4	**

County	Resource Name	Listed	NHL	Contributing Properties	MPS Name
Asotin, WA	Archaeological District (ID & WA) **District boundaries include both the Washington and Idaho banks of the Snake River from Asotin, WA south to the OR/WA border. These 4 sites are located in ID, and are managed by the Cottonwood FO. Also, see OR listings. ID sites may have been added through boundary increase to WA NR listing.				
Owyhee	Camas and Pole Creeks Archaeological District	5/28/86		452	
Owyhee	Delamar Historic District	5/13/76		0	
Owyhee	Silver City Historic District	5/19/72		0	
Power	Oregon Trail Historic District **Related to Massacre Rocks near American Falls	3/20/73		1	**
Shoshone	Pulaski, Edward Tunnel and Placer Creek Escape Route **North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites TR	9/20/84		2	**
IDAHO Total	22			827	

State: MONTANA

Beaverhead	Bannack Historic District	10/15/66	1	0	
Beaverhead	Sheep Creek Wickiup Cave	9/23/81		1	
Broadwater	Crow Creek Water Ditch	3/29/01		3	
Broadwater	McCormick’s Livery and Feed Stable Sign	7/8/81		1	
Carbon	Demijohn Flat Archaeological District	11/20/74		6	
Carbon	Petroglyph Canyon	11/20/75		2	
Chouteau	Fort Benton	10/15/66	1	1	
Chouteau	Judith Landing Historic District	12/6/75		0	
Madison	Beaverhead Rock-Lewis and Clark Expedition	2/11/70		1	
Madison	Pony Historic District **Pony MR	8/4/87		1	**
Madison	Powder House **Pony MRA	8/3/87		1	**
Madison	Strawberry Mine Historic District **Pony MRA	8/4/87		1	**
Madison	Union City (Christenot Mill)	2/26/99		2	
Madison	Virginia City Historic District	10/15/66	1	0	
Missoula	Fort Missoula Historic District	4/29/87		2	
Rosebud	Wolf Mountains Battlefield	1/10/01		4	
Yellowstone	Hoskins Basin Archaeological District	11/20/74		5	
Yellowstone	Pompeys Pillar	10/15/66	1	3	
Meade	Archaeological Site 39MD81 (South Dakota) **Prehistoric Rock Art of South Dakota MPS	4/14/94		1	**
Meade	Archaeological Site 39MD82 (South Dakota) **Prehistoric Rock Art of South Dakota MPS	4/14/94		1	**
Meade	Fort Meade District (South Dakota)	5/22/73		1	
MONTANA Total	21		4	37	

State: NEW MEXICO

Catron	Bat Cave	4/23/76	1		
Catron	Mogollon Pueblo (LA 13681) (Cox Ranch Pueblo)	5/5/78	1		
Eddy	Carlsbad Irrigation District **Minor portion managed by BLM	10/15/66	1	1	**
Lea	Laguna Plata Archaeological District	9/14/89		26	
Lincoln	Feather Cave	11/20/74		1	
McKinley	Andrews Archaeological District	5/17/79		1	
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA15278 (Reservoir Site) **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA45780 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA45781 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA45782 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA45784 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA45785 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA45786 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA45789 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50013 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50014 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50015 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50016 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50017 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50018 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50019 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50020 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50021 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50022 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50023 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50024 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50025 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50026 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50027 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**

County	Resource Name	Listed	NHL	Contributing Properties	MPS Name
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50028 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50030 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50031 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50036 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50037 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50038 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50044 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Archaeological Site LA50080 **Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR	8/2/85		1	**
McKinley	Bee Burrow Archaeological District **Anasazi Sites Within the Chacoan Interaction Sphere TR	12/10/84		1	**
McKinley	Upper Kin Klizhin Archaeological Site **Anasazi Sites Within the Chacoan Interaction Sphere TR	10/10/80		1	**
Rio Arriba	Adams Canyon Site (LA55824) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Adolfo Canyon Site (LA5665) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Boulder Fortress (LA55828) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Cagle’s Site (LA55826) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Canyon View Ruin (LA55827) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Casa Mesa Diablo (LA11100) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Compressor Station Ruin (LA5658) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Crow Canyon Archaeological District (includes Hadlock’s Crow Canyon No. 1 (LA55830), Crow Canyon Site (LA20219), Crow Canyon Rock Shelter, Shaft House (LA5560), Shandiin Bi Kin, 44 Panel, Big Warrior, other unnamed sites.) **Hadlock’s Crow Canyon No. 1, Crow Canyon Site, and Shaft House are also separate listings.	7/15/74		16	**
Rio Arriba	Crow Canyon Site (LA20219) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Delgadito Pueblito (LA5649) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Foothold Ruin (LA9073) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo T	1/21/87		1	**
Rio Arriba	Frances Canyon Ruin **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	9/4/70		1	**
Rio Arriba	Frances Canyon Ruin (LA2135) (Boundary Increase **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR		1/21/87	0.0	**
Rio Arriba	Gomez Canyon Ruin (LA55831) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87		1	**

Rio Arriba	Gomez Point Site (LA55832) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Gould Pass Ruin (LA5659) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Hill Road Ruin (LA55833) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Hooded Fireplace Ruin (LA5662) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Hupobi-ouinge	1/18/85	1	
Rio Arriba	Kin Naa daa (Maize House) (LA1872) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Kin Yazhi Pueblito (LA2433) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Ku-ouinge **Late Prehistoric Cultural Developments Along the Rio Chama and Tributaries MPS	8/5/93	1	**
Rio Arriba	Largo School Ruin (LA5657) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Overlook Site (LA10732) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Pointed Butte Ruin (LA10733) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Ponsipa’Akeri **Late Prehistoric Cultural Developments Along the Rio Chama and Tributaries MPS	8/5/93	1	**
Rio Arriba	Posi-ouinge **Late Prehistoric Cultural Developments Along the Rio Chama and Tributaries MPS	8/5/93	1	**
Rio Arriba	Ridge Top House (LA6287) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Rincon Largo Ruin (LA2436 and LA2435) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Rincon Rockshelter (LA55835) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Romine Canyon Ruin (LA55836) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Shaft House (LA5600) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Split Rock Ruin (LA5664) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Tapacito (LA2298) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Tower of the Standing God (LA55839) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
Rio Arriba	Unreachable Rockshelter (LA55841) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
San Juan	Christmas Tree Ruin (LA11097) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
San Juan	East Side Rincon Site	12/15/85	1	
San Juan	Hadlock’s Crow Canyon No. 1 (LA55830) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
San Juan	Halfway House Archaeological Site **Anasazi Sites Within the Chacoan Interaction Sphere TR	10/10/80	1	**
San Juan	Prieta Mesa Site (LA11251) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
San Juan	Simon Canyon (LA5047) **Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR	1/21/87	1	**
San Juan	Twin Angels Archaeological Site **Anasazi Sites Within the Chacoan Interaction Sphere TR	10/10/80	1	**

County	Resource Name	Listed	NHL	Contributing Properties	MPS Name
San Juan	Morris’ No. 41 Archaeological District	5/17/79		1	**
	**Anasazi Sites Within the Chacoan Interaction Sphere TR				
Sandoval	Big Bead Mesa	10/15/66	1	1	
Sandoval	Guadalupe Ruin	3/24/80		1	
Santa Fe	San Lazaro	10/15/66	1	1	
Socorro	Fort Craig	10/15/70		1	
Socorro	Sagrada Familia de Lemitar Church, Los Dulces Nombres	2/24/83		1	
Socorro	Teypama Piro Site	10/21/83		1	
Valencia	Dittert Site (LA11723)	8/22/77		1	
	World Heritage				**
	**Casamero, Twin Angels (on NR), Halfway House (on NR), Pierre’s House, Kin Nizhoni				
	Chaco Protection Sites				**
	**Tohlati, Indian Creek, Bisani, Bee Burrow (on NR), Morris’ No. 41 (on NR), Twin Angels (on NR), Upper Kin Klizhin (on NR), Kin Nizhoni, Pierre’s Archaeological District, Halfway House (on NR), Andrews (on NR), Casamero, Dittert Site (on NR), Guadalupe Site (on NR).				
Brown	Site No. JF00-062 (Kansas)	6/19/87		1	**
	**Nebraska-Kansas Public Land Survey TR				
Republic	Site No. JF00-072 (Kansas)	6/19/87		1	**
	**Nebraska-Kansas Public Land Survey TR				
Canadian	Fort Reno (Dept of Agriculture withdrawal) (Oklahoma)	6/22/70		1	
NEW MEXICO Total	92		3	132	

State: NEVADA

Churchill	Cold Springs Pony Express Station Ruins	5/16/78		1	
Churchill	Cold Springs Station Site (excludes Cold Springs Pony Express Station Ruins	2/23/72		2	
Churchill	Fort Churchill and Sand Springs Toll Road	11/24/97		3	
Churchill	Grimes Point (Hidden Cave)	2/23/72		7	
Churchill	Humboldt Cave	3/15/76		1	
Churchill	Lovelock Cave	5/24/84		1	
Churchill	Sand Springs Station	11/21/80		1	
Clark	Brownstone Canyon Archaeological District	9/22/82		80	
Clark	Sloan Petroglyph Site	12/19/78		1	
Clark	Old Spanish Trail-Mormon Road Historic District	8/22/01		3	
Clark	Spirit Mountain (TCP)	9/8/99		1	
Clark	Tule Springs Archaeological Site	4/20/79		1	
Esmeralda	Goldfield Historic District	6/14/82		0	
Eureka	Eureka Historic District **BLM?	4/13/73		0	**
Humboldt	Applegate-Lassen Trail	12/18/78		1	
Humboldt	Last Supper Cave	12/6/75		1	
Lander	Austin Historic District	11/23/71		0	
Lincoln	Bristol Wells Town Site	3/24/72		1	
Lincoln	Panaca Summit Archaeological District	3/19/90		47	
Lincoln	White River Narrows Archaeological District	8/1/78		25	

Lyon	East Walker River Petroglyph Site	7/24/80	1	
Nye	Berg, William H., House	1/11/84	1	
Nye	Tybo Charcoal Kilns	11/19/74	1	
Pershing	Rye Patch Archaeological Sites	8/2/78	7	
Storey	Virginia City Historic District	10/15/66	1	4
White Pine	Sunshine Locality	1/30/78		12
White Pine	Ward Charcoal Ovens	9/28/71		1
NEVADA Total	27		1	204

State: OREGON

Asotin, WA & Nez Perce, ID	Nez Perce Snake River Archaeological District (Washington & Idaho)	5/13/76	10	**
	**District boundaries include both the Washington and Idaho banks of the Snake River from Asotin, WA south to the OR/WA border. These 10 sites are located in WA, but managed by the Vale DO (OR). Also, see ID listing.			
Clackamas	Oregon Trail, Barlow Road Segment	11/20/74	1	
Clackamas	Rock Corral on the Barlow Road	12/19/74	1	
Columbia	Portland and Southwestern Railroad Tunnel	8/17/81	1	
Coos	Cape Arago Lighthouse (USCG withdrawal)	5/13/93	1	**
	**Lighthouse Stations of Oregon MPS			
Curry	Cape Blanco Lighthouse	4/21/93	1	**
	**Lighthouse Stations of Oregon MPS			
Curry	Rogue River Ranch	12/29/75	1	
Douglas	China Ditch	5/22/91	1	
Douglas	Susan Creek Indian Mounds Site	11/20/74	1	
Douglas	Umpqua-Eden Site (Takimiya) (35DO83)	1/11/96	1	
Harney	Riddle Ranch	5/23/91	10	
Jackson	Jacksonville-to-Fort Klamath Military Wagon Road	5/16/79	1	
Jackson	Rich Gulch Diggings	2/23/00	1	
Josephine	Allen Gulch Mill	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Allen Gulch Townsite	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Cameron Mine	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Deep Gravel Mine	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Esterly Pit No. 2-Llano de Oro Mine	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Fry Gulch Mine	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	High Gravel Mine	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Logan Cut	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Logan Drain Ditches	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Logan Wash Ditch	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			
Josephine	Middle Ditch	10/4/01	1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS			

County	Resource Name	Listed	NHL	Contributing Properties	MPS Name
Josephine	Old Placer Mine	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Osgood Ditch	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Plataurica Mine	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Rand Ranger Station	6/10/99		12	
Josephine	St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Cemetery	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Upper Ditch	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Waldo Cemetery	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Waldo Chinese Cemetery	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Waldo Mine	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Josephine	Whisky Creek Cabin	9/5/75		1	
Josephine	Wimer Ditch	10/4/01		1	**
	**Upper Illinois Valley, Oregon Mining Resources MPS				
Lake	Abert Lake Petroglyphs	11/20/74		1	
Lake	East Lake Abert Archaeological District	11/29/78		25	
Lake	Greaser Petroglyph Site	11/20/74		1	
Lake	Picture Rock Pass Petroglyphs Site	8/28/75		1	
Lake	Stone Bridge and Oregon Central	11/8/74		1	
	Military Wagon Road				
Lincoln	Yaquina Head Lighthouse	5/13/93		1	**
	**Lighthouse Stations of Oregon MPS				
Malheur	Birch Creek Ranch Historic	8/25/97		1	
	Rural Landscape				
Malheur	Oregon Trail Historic District	10/29/75		1	
	(Lytle Pass Area)				
Sherman	Mack Canyon Archaeological Site	8/22/75		1	
??	Mathew’s Guard Station	??		1	**
	**Depression Era Buildings TR				
OREGON Total	45			98	

State: UTAH

Beaver	Mud Spring	6/4/85		1	**
	**Great Basin Style Rock Art TR				
Beaver	Ryan Ranch (42BE618)	6/4/85		1	**
	**Great Basin Style Rock Art TR				
Beaver	Wildhorse Canyon Obsidian Quarry	5/13/76		1	
Box Elder	Central Pacific Railroad Grade	5/15/87		29	
	Historic District				
Box Elder	Transcontinental Railroad Grade	12/8/94		1	
Carbon	Desolation Canyon	11/24/68	1	1	
Carbon	Flat Canyon Archaeological District	12/12/78		5	
Daggett	John Jarvie Historic Ranch District	1/14/86		1	
Emery	Black Dragon Canyon Pictographs	9/4/80		1	
Emery	Buckhorn Wash Rock Art Sites	8/1/80		2	

Emery	Denver and Rio Grande Lime Kiln	8/26/80	1	
Emery	Rochester-Muddy Creek Petroglyph Site	6/26/75	1	
Emery	San Rafael Bridge	6/3/96	1	
Garfield	Friendship Cove Pictograph	12/21/78	1	
Garfield	Starr Ranch	4/23/76	1	
Grand	Julien, Denis, Inscription	5/23/91	1	
Grand	Thompson Wash Rock Art Sites	8/1/80	3	
Iron	Gold Spring	7/21/77	6	
Iron	Parowan Gap Petroglyphs	10/10/75	1	
Juab	Fish Springs Caves	5/11/81	1	
	Archaeological District			
Kane	Cottonwood Canyon Cliff Dwelling	8/18/80	1	
Kane	Davis Gulch Pictograph Panel	6/5/76	1	
Millard	Archaeological Site No. 42MD300	8/6/80	1	
Millard	Cottonwood Wash (42MD183)	6/4/85	1	**
	**Great Basin Style Rock Art TR			
Millard	Deseret (42MD55)	6/4/85	1	**
	**Great Basin Style Rock Art TR			
Millard	Gunnison Massacre Site	4/30/76	1	
Millard	Site 42MD284	6/4/85	1	**
	**Great Basin Style Rock Art TR			
San Juan	Alkali Ridge	10/15/66	1	123
San Juan	Big Westwater Ruin	7/16/80		1
San Juan	Butler Wash Archaeological District	7/11/81		113
San Juan	Grand Gulch Archaeological District	6/14/82		81
San Juan	Sand Island Petroglyph Site	7/11/81		1
San Juan	Westwater Canyon	9/4/80		55
	Archaeological District			
Summit	Carling, Benedictus, House	7/12/84	1	**
	(660 Rossie Hill Drive) (Park City)			
	**Mining Boom Era Houses TR			
Summit	House at 622 Rossie Hill Drive	7/12/84	1	**
	(Park City)			
	**Mining Boom Era Houses TR			
Summit	Murdock, Jack M., House	7/12/84	1	**
	(652 Rossie Hill Drive) (Park City)			
	**Mining Boom Era Houses TR			
Tooele	Bonneville Salt Flats Race Track	12/18/75	1	
Tooele	GAPA Launch Site and Blockhouse	8/26/80	1	
Tooele	Iosepa Settlement Cemetery	8/12/71	1	
Uintah	Cockleburr Wash Petroglyphs	9/4/80	1	
Washington	Fort Pearce	11/20/75	1	
Wayne	Bull Creek Archaeological District	4/30/81	105	
Wayne	Cowboy Caves	8/27/80	2	
UTAH Total	43		2	556

State: WYOMING

Albany	Como Bluff (48AB98 & 48CR11185)	1/18/73	1	
Albany	Jelm-Frank Smith Ranch Historic	8/31/78	1	
	District (48AB134)			
Big Horn	Black Mountain Archaeological District	7/2/87	8	
	(48BH900/902/1064/1067/1126/1127/1128/1129)			
Big Horn	Black Mountain Archaeological	4/16/90		
	District (Boundary Increase)			
Big Horn	Hanson Site (48BH329)	12/15/78	1	

County	Resource Name	Listed	NHL	Contributing Properties	MPS Name
Big Horn	Paint Rock Canyon Archaeological Landscape District **48BH76-83,93,95-102,119-130,134,136-138,199,313,349,881-882	7/12/90		38	**
Carbon	Allen, Garrett, Prehistoric Site	8/7/74		1	
Carbon	Duck Lake Station Site(48CR431)	12/6/78		1	
Carbon	Midway Station Site	12/6/78		1	
Carbon	Sage Creek Station Site	12/6/78		1	
Carbon	Washakie Station Site (48CR464)	12/12/78		1	
Converse	Antelope Creek Crossing (48CO171 and 48CO165) **Bozeman Trail in Wyoming MPS	7/23/89		2	**
Converse	Holdup Hollow Segment, Bozeman Trail **(48CO165)Bozeman Trail in Wyoming MPS	7/23/89		1	**
Converse	Stinking Water Gulch Segment, Bozeman Trail (48CO165) **Bozeman Trail in Wyoming MPS	7/23/89		1	**
Fremont	Castle Gardens Petroglyph Site (48FR108)	4/16/69		1	
Fremont	Decker, Dean, Site (48FR916; 48SW4541)	3/12/86		1	
Fremont	Hamilton City (Miner's) Delight) (48FR435)	6/4/80		1	
Fremont	South Pass (10mi. SW of South Pass City) (48FR706)	10/15/66	1	1	
Fremont	South Pass City (48FR434)	2/26/70		1	
Hot Springs	Legend Rock Petroglyph Site (48HO4)	7/5/73		1	
Johnson	Cantonment Reno (48JO91)	7/29/77		1	
Johnson	Dull Knife Battlefield	8/15/79		1	
Johnson	Trabing Station-Crazy Woman Crossing **Bozeman Trail in Wyoming MPS	7/23/89		1	**
Lincoln	Emigrant Springs (48LN40)	1/11/76		1	
Lincoln	Johnston Scout Springs (48LN38)	11/7/76		1	
Lincoln	Names Hill	4/16/69		1	
Natrona	Archaeological Site No. 48NA83 (South Cedar Gap)	5/13/94		1	
Natrona	Martin's Cove (48NA210)	3/8/77		1	
Natrona	Split Rock, Twin Peaks (48NA212)	12/22/76		1	
Natrona	Sun, Tom, Ranch (48NA279 & 48NA556)	10/15/66	1	1	
Sublette	Archaeological Site No. 48SU354 (Calpet Rock Shelter)	5/13/94		1	
Sublette	Wardell Buffalo Trap (48SU301)	8/12/71		1	
Sweetwater	Araphoe and Lost Creek Site (48SW4882)	3/12/86		1	
Sweetwater	Dug Springs Station Site (48SW942)	9/22/77		1	
Sweetwater	Laclede Station Ruin (48SW941)	12/6/78		1	
Sweetwater	Natural Corrals Archaeological Site (48SW336)	8/17/87		1	
Sweetwater	Parting of the Ways (48SW4198)	1/11/76		1	
Uinta	Bridger Antelope Trap (48UT1)	1/21/71		1	
Uinta	Triangulation Point Draw Site District (48UT114; 48UT377; 48UT392; 48UT440)	9/16/86		1	
WYOMING Total	38		2	83	

Appendix III

Status of State-by-State Monitoring

Alaska

- **Who Does Monitoring:** All monitoring done by BLM personnel with no outside help.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Sites visually inspected; no formal baseline established.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Varies regionally: Trans-Alaska Pipeline (no new sites monitored); Gulkana River (90% newly monitored); Fortymile National Wild & Scenic River and White Mountains NRA (25% newly monitored); S. Alaska (5-25% newly monitored); North Slope (25-50% newly monitored); Interior & NW Alaska (100% newly monitored).

Arizona

- **Who Does Monitoring:** Mostly done by AZ Site Steward Program volunteers; aerial monitoring done by Civil Air Patrol under DOI MOU; cultural specialists, recreation staff, BLM rangers also monitor.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Sites visually inspected comparing anomalies to previously prepared sketch maps, which serve as baseline; mapped photo points not generally used.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** 3% of cultural properties monitored in typical year are monitored for first time.

California

- **Who Does Monitoring:** Mostly done by California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) volunteers in partnership with SHPO; to date, 300 site stewards trained.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Baseline information is established and documented for each site through utilization of monitoring forms; key photo points are established to track site condition and changes.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Approx. 10% of cultural properties monitored in typical year are monitored for first time.

Colorado

- **Who Does Monitoring:** Mostly done by Southwest Colorado Cultural Site Stewardship Program volunteers; Friends of Canon Pintado monitor sites in Canon Pintado National Historic District.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Sites visually inspected comparing anomalies to previously prepared sketch maps; Site Stewards complete monitoring form, sketch map, & map photo points, which are used to update site form; rangeland monitoring requires completion of statewide form describing allotment condition & site condition.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Approx. 30% of cultural properties monitored in typical year are monitored for first time.

Eastern States

- **Who Does Monitoring:** Mostly done by BLM cultural specialists and archaeological contractors; site stewardship program under development to monitor island properties in the Lake Vermilion Recreation Area of MN.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Sites visually inspected using previously prepared maps, photos and site forms to detect changes; designated photo points are not used.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Approx. 5-10 sites monitored annually, 2-5 of them being new site monitors.

Idaho

- **Who Does Monitoring:** Mostly done by BLM staff and partners under direction of BLM archaeologists; formal partnerships exist for monitoring at-risk sites; members of the Oregon-California Trail Association annually monitor segments of the OR and CA NHTs; Shoshone-Paiute perform aerial surveillance of sites in the Lower Snake River District; BSU students and professionals monitor sites in the ID Air National Guard’s Orchard Training Area; law enforcement also monitor; total of 1170 site visits in last 5 years.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Sites visually inspected using previously prepared maps, photos and site forms to document changes; use of mapped photo points is the exception rather than the rule, although the Lower Salmon River Sites Monitoring Program uses a standard monitoring form and established photo points to determine trend and condition; at-risk sites were examined several times a year until recent funding reductions.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** When fully funded, 90-100 sites monitored annually as part of Lower Salmon River Sites Monitoring Program; otherwise, very variable—some field offices estimate all sites monitored are being monitored for first time since they were recorded, while other field offices estimate 50-100% are previously monitored.

Montana

- **Who Does Monitoring:** The bulk of monitoring is done by BLM archaeologists and/or law enforcement personnel; Billings Field Office uses volunteers under direction of BLM archaeologists and law enforcement to monitor select sites—analagous to site steward programs in other states.
- **How Impacts Measured:** A few field offices use photo points, current land uses, site condition and management prescriptions to monitor changes; other field offices use more informal approach.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Average percentage of sites annually monitored for first time is approx. 20-35%, although some offices indicate 100% of sites annually monitored are being monitored for first time.

Nevada

- **Who Does Monitoring:** To date most monitoring done by BLM personnel; Carson City Field Office has cooperative agreement with NV Rock Art Foundation to do monitoring; Ely Field Office working with nascent NV Archaeological Site Steward Program; monitoring also being accomplished as part of Watershed Assessment based restoration efforts.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Increasing use of formal site monitoring format (using special monitoring forms and mapped photo points) associated with Site Steward Program.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Varies regionally— Elko: 20% of properties monitored are monitored for first time; Winnemucca and Carson: less than 1% monitored for first time; Ely: approx. half of 40 annually monitored sites monitored for first time; in addition, 20 new sites per year to be monitored as part of Watershed Assessment program; Las Vegas: some areas receiving increased monitoring, while others decreased; Battle Mountain: less than 10% monitored for first time.

New Mexico

- **Who Does Monitoring:** NM Site Steward Program monitors sites in Farmington Field Office; Statewide Site Watch Program to monitor additional sites in Las Cruces & Socorro FOs by end of FY 2004; local volunteer groups who monitor to be incorporated as local chapters in statewide program; cultural specialists, Civil Air Patrol and occasional contractors also monitor.

- **How Impacts Measured:** Site Stewards take site packets with maps, photos & baseline to monitor changes; Chacoan Outliers & Navajo Pueblitos have precise photo points established for comparison; otherwise, sketch maps form baseline.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** With recent expansion of Statewide Site Watch, many new sites are being monitored as local Site Steward Chapters are certified; 5-6% of sites annually monitored are monitored for first time.

Oregon

- **Who Does Monitoring:** Most monitoring done by BLM cultural and non-cultural personnel and law enforcement rangers; contractors also monitor known sites; volunteers such as San Juan Preservation Trust and local and historical societies monitor under agreements; SW OR has site steward program with Rogue Basin Stewards; Archaeological Society of Central Oregon monitors for BLM in central OR; informal “neighborhood groups” also monitor.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Sites previously recorded are redocumented and remapped using current standards; monitoring forms capture site condition & impacts since last visit & photos taken as needed; when possible, photo points are used to compare site conditions; increased emphasis to establish photo points for larger, at risk sites; site visits recorded on site visit forms and entered into permanent record.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Over the last 5 years, about 70% of monitored sites have been monitored for first time; the number s relatively high due to special projects by volunteers and students.

Utah

- **Who Does Monitoring:** Most in-house monitoring done by BLM cultural personnel; site steward program under development in UT; stewards currently at work in St. George Field Office and in San Juan County monitoring rock art in coordination with State of UT; contractors also monitoring effects of coal bed methane and other developments on cultural resources.
- **How Impacts Measured:** Most monitoring is keyed to changes as evidenced by a comparison with baseline photos; formal record kept of monitoring efforts.
- **Percent of Properties Annually Monitored for First Time:** Approximately 50% of sites monitored are being monitored for the first time.

Appendix IV
Cultural Resource-Related
Deferred Maintenance, Infrastructure Improvement and
Construction Projects
(FY 1999–FY 2003)

Year	State	Project Name	Work Undertaken	Amount \$	Account*
1999	AZ	Empire Ranch NHL		70,000	MLR DM
	CO	Anasazi Heritage Center	Stabilization & repair	197,000	MLR DM
	CO	Anasazi Heritage Center	Walkway safety	120,000	MLR DM
	CO	Canon Pintado Historic District	Safety & sanitation improvements	250,000	MLR DM
	NV	Grimes Point Archaeological Area	Cave power & ventilation systems	30,000	MLR DM
	OR	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Ctr	Install safety guardrail	165,000	MLR DM
	MT	Pompeys Pillar	Interpretive center A&E	2,000,000	Construction
	NM	El Camino Real Heritage Ctr		1,040,000	Construction
	WY	Casper National Historic Trails Interpretive Center		2,600,000	Construction
2000	MT	Pompeys Pillar	Bridge bulkhead replacement	23,000	MLR DM
	UT	John Jarvie Historic Site	Building restoration	175,000	MLR DM
	WA	Miller Ranch	Historic Fishtrap Ranch House restoration	55,000	MLR DM
	AZ	Harquahala Peak Smithsonian Observatory		85,000	MLR DM
	ID	Chilli Slough Stage Route Cabins	Restoring cabins	32,000	MLR DM
	WY	Casper National Historic Trails Interpretive Center		2,500,000	Construction
2001	AZ	Harquahala Peak	Pack trail reconstruction	46,000	MLR DM
	AZ	Carrow-Stephens Ranch	Cleanup & stabilization	142,000	MLR DM
	AZ	Serna cabin Historic Site	Restoration	5,000	MLR DM
	AZ	Empire Ranch NHL	Adaptive reuse of Empire Ranch House	240,000	MLR DM
	AZ	Empire Ranch NHL	Tack & shop building	30,000	MLR DM
	AZ	Fairbank Mercantile	Stabilization	330,000	MLR DM
	CA	Reilly Townsite		57,000	MLR DM
	ID	Shay Trestle	Restoration	254,000	MLR DM
	OR	Yaquina Head Lighthouse	Cobble stone beach stairway	318,000	MLR DM
	OR	Yaquina Head Lighthouse	Oil house roof	72,000+78,000	MLR DM
	OR	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	Emergency structure retrofit	464,000	MLR DM
	OR	Yaquina Head Lighthouse	Removal of lead base paint inside lighthouse	200,000	MLR DM
	OR	Riddle Ranch		6,000	MLR DM
	AK	Steele Creek Roadhouse	Condition assessment	13,000	Infrastructure
	AZ	Palmerita Ranch, Richardson Homestead, Gold King Mansion	Condition assessments	28,000	Infrastructure
	CA	Panamint Stage Station, Salt Creek	Condition assessments	14,000	Infrastructure

	CO	Structure, Massacre Ranch Canyon of the Ancients National Monument	Monument	safety repairs	145,000	Infrastructure
	CO	Calamity Camp, Schafer Gulch Ranch, McIntire Springs Ranch, Kittie Mack Mine & Mill		Condition assessments	46,000	Infrastructure
	ID	White Knob Tram, Chamagne Creek Stage, Skookumchuk Cabin		Condition assessments	34,000	Infrastructure
	MT	Garnet-Howe Cabin, Ft. Meade, Mountain View Millsite		Condition assessments	26,000	Infrastructure
	NM	Savage School, Senon Vigil Homestead, Margarita Martinez Homestead, Martin Apodaca Homestead, Nestor Martin Homestead		Condition assessments	31,000	Infrastructure
	UT	Swasey Cabin		Restoration	42,000	Infrastructure
	UT	Harrisburg/Ft. Pearce, Castleton Hotel		Condition assessments	13,000	Infrastructure
	NV	CA Trail Interpretive Center		Site selection	200,000	Construction
	WY	Casper National Historic Trail Center			1,000,000	Construction
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2002	CO	Canyon of the Ancients National Monument		Lowry Pueblo NHL preservation	509,000	MLR DM
	AK	Tangle Lakes		A&E Advance—archaeological district trails	50,000	Infrastructure
	AZ	Empire/Cienega NCA		Historic Empire Ranch adobe barn maintenance	12,000	Infrastructure
	AZ	Old Lady Gay Historic Structure		Maintenance & stabilization	102,000	Infrastructure
	CO	Anasazi Heritage Center		Humidification system	723,000	Infrastructure
	SD	Ft. Meade		Historic building repair	150,000	Infrastructure
	NV	Shooting Gallery Archaeological Site		Protection	3,000	Infrastructure
	NV	Two Kilns Historic Site		Stabilization	15,000	Infrastructure
	OR	Cape Blanco		Site repair		Infrastructure
	MT	Pompeys Pillar Visitor Center		Phase II	2,900,000	Construction
	OR	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center		Water treatment system	103,000	Construction
	NV	California Trail Interpretive Center			2,000,000	Construction
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2003	AZ	Swansea		Renovation	607,000	MLR DM
	AZ	Empire Ranch		Water system upgrade	20,000	MLR DM
	CA	Reilly Townsite		Phase II	66,000	MLR DM
	NV	Baker Archaeological Site		Rehabilitation	611,000	MLR DM
	NY	Rhyolite		Bottle House restoration	994,000	MLR DM
	OR	Yaquina Head Lighthouse		Lighthouse exterior painting & rehabilitation	230,000	MLR DM
	AK	Ft. Egbert NHL		Bridge replacement	25,000	Infrastructure
	CO	Anasazi Heritage Center		Security upgrade	30,000	Infrastructure
	CO	Anasazi Heritage Center		Flooring replacement	154,000	Infrastructure
	AZ	Fairbank Mercantile		Access road turning lanes	261,000	Construction
	NV	California Trail Interpretive Center			994,000	Construction
	UT	John Jarvie		Backup power & Dry Fork Canyon Trail & Bridge	102,000	Construction

**Enacted Appropriations for
Deferred Maintenance, Infrastructure Improvement and
Construction Projects
(FY 1999–FY 2004)**

	FY 1999\$	FY 2000\$	FY 2001\$	FY 2002\$	FY 2003\$	FY 2004\$	FY 2005\$ (request)
MLR DM	9,162,000	11,648,000	12,975,000	12,910,000	13,600,000	12,349,000	11,036,000
O&C Grant Lands	862,000	1,111,000	1,104,000	1,103,000	1,097,000	1,090,000	1,090,000
Title V LWCF	10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Title VIII (infrastructure)	—	—	24,945,000	27,994,000	30,826,000	31,027,000	28,236,000
Construction	—	11,425,000	16,823,000	13,076,000	11,898,000	13,804,000	6,476,000

KEY

MLR DM	Management of Lands & Resources, Deferred Maintenance (1653)
LWCF	Title V, Land and Water Conservation Fund (appropriated 1998, allocated 1999). The 1998 budget allocated \$10 million for deferred maintenance from supplemental Title V Land and Water Conservation funding. However, negotiations between Congress and the Administration delayed Title V allocations until midyear. This one-time money was distributed to the field for spending in FY 1999.
Title VIII	Title VIII of the Appropriations Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, 2001 created a new, six-year Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program. Among other provisions, Title VIII provides funding for land management agencies to “address critical maintenance backlogs.” Title VIII specified \$25 million for BLM “in addition to baseline funding for maintenance... provided in the operational accounts.”

Appendix V
Grants Received by States
(Partial List FY 1993–FY 2004)

State	FY	Name	Work	Source*	Amt
AK	95	Dalton Highway	Interpretive panels	ISTEA	29,136
	99	Ft. Egbert	Stabilization & restoration	SAT	50,000
	00	Dalton Cache	Stabilization & restoration	FHA TRAAK	125,000
AZ	96	Harquahala Pack Trail	Restoration & interpretive panels	State Heritage Fund	42,235
	96	Harquahala Byway	OHV development & interpretive panels	State Heritage Fund	63,036
	97	Painted Rock	Interpretive development	ISTEA	82,300
	98	AZSITE Database	Automated database development	Fedl Geograph Data Cmte	39,000
	99	Empire Ranch	Restoration of Vail Ranch House	SAT	95,300
	99	Swansea	Interpretive kiosks, armadas	State Heritage Fund	25,100
	99	Murray Springs	Interpretive panels	State Heritage Fund	10,000
	00	Painted Rock	Anza interpretive materials	BLM incentive award	5,000
	00	Fairbank Mercantile	Stabilization, compliance, adaptive reuse	ISTEA	500,000
	00	Fairbank Mercantile	Interpretive panels	State Heritage Fund	5,000
	00	Swansea	Interpretive kiosks	State Heritage Fund	7,850
	00	Empire Ranch	Stabilization & restoration	Kieckhefer Foundation	25,000
	00	Empire Ranch	Stabilization & restoration	SW Foundation for Educ. & Historical Preservation	10,000
	00	Empire Ranch	Stabilization & restoration	Empire Ranch Foundation	52,612
CA	—	CA SHPO	Data management	DoD Legacy	800,000
	01	Arch Monitoring	Site Steward Program	OHMVR/Green Sticker	98,000
	01	Geoglyph Protection	Study	OHMVR/Green Sticker	36,000
	01	Yuha Arch Protection	Protection	OHMVR/Green Sticker	39,000
	02	Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC	Inventory/protection	OHMVR/Green Sticker	188,000
	02	Arch Site Stewardship	Site Steward Program	OHMVR/Green Sticker	48,000
	03	Spangler Hills Survey	Inventory/protection	OHMVR/Green Sticker	96,500
	03	Arch Site Stewardship	Site Steward Program	OHMVR/Green Sticker	50,000
	04	CDD Routes of Travel	Inventory/protection	OHMVR/Green Sticker	120,000
	04	Arch Site Stewardship	Site Steward Program	OHMVR/Green Sticker	50,000
	04	Olancho Dunes	Inventory/protection	OHMVR/Green Sticker	30,000
	04	Ukiah Aboriginal Trail	Inventory/protection	OHMVR/Green Sticker	52,000
	04	Tableland Resource Mgmt	Evaluation/protection	OHMVR/Green Sticker	30,000
CO	93	Lowry Pueblo		CSHF	2,440
	93	Rock Art	Survey	CSHF	2,500
	94	Crow Canyon Center	Exhibit	CSHF	10,000
	94	Garden Park Paleo		CSHF	15,700
	95	People in the Past	CD-ROM	CSHF	33,750
	95	Rock Art	Survey	CSHF	4,771
	96	People in the Past	CD-ROM	CSHF	98,280
	96	Paleo-Indian	Study	CSHF	52,770
	96	Spencer Schoolhouse	Stabilization & restoration	CSHF	3,900
	96	Los Pinos Ute Agency		CSHF	5,000
	96	Alpine Loop	Interpretation	ISTEA	30,000
	96	Alpine Loop	Interpretation	CSHF	20,000
	96	Escalante Pueblo et al	Photogrammetric documentation	CSHF	98,525
	97	People in the Past	Teacher activities	BLM incentive award	10,000
	97	Escalante Trail	Interpretation	CSHF	30,100
	97	Escalante Trail	Interpretation	Private	1,000

	97	Sand Canyon	Inventory	CSHF	41,120
	97	Animas Forks		CSHF	27,660
	97	Marsh Dino Quarry		CSHF	13,500
	98	Escalante	Stabilization	BLM incentive award	25,000
	98	Great Sage Plain	Video	CSHF	5,000
	98	Sky Aerie/Rimrock		CSHF	5,000
	98	Fall Creek Tram		ISTEA	39,000
	98	Site Steward	Site stewardship	CSHF	5,000
	98	Animas Forks		CSHF	15,000
	98	Gold Belt Byway		CSHF	12,000
	98	Dolores Data Access	Collections management	CSHF	74,735
	99	SW CO Collections	Collections management	SAT	176,135
	99	Dinosaur Diamond		ISTEA	116,000
	99	Canyon Pintado		ISTEA	5,000
	99	San Juan Mining	Stabilization, restoration, excavation	SAT	64,806
	99	Ansel Hall Pueblo	Acquisition	CSHF	44,900
	99	Lowry Pueblo	Stabilization, interpretation	CSHF	36,650
	99	Cannonball Ruins	Preservation plan	CSHF	4,500
	99	Los Caminos Byway		CSHF	75,475
	99	Artifact Drawers	Exhibit	El Pomar-EPYCS	1,000
	99	The Landscape Remembers	Exhibit	Ballantine Family Found	2,000
	00	Archaeology Week	Events	CSHF	100
	00	Escalante Pueblo	Curriculum	CSHF	10,000
	00	SW CO Collections	Collections management	CSHF	96,180
	00	SW CO Collections	Collections management	BLM incentive award	16,200
	00	Chance Gulch		CSHF	10,000
	00	San Juan Mining	Stabilization, restoration, excavation	CSHF	105,473
	00	Alpine Loop	Interpretation	ISTEA	50,000
	00	Site Steward	Site stewardship	CSHF	80,160
	00	Drawing Together	Exhibit	Ballantine Family Found	1,000
	01	SW CO Collections	Collections management	CSHF	73,990
	01	Paleo-Indian	Study	CSHF	130,000
	01	Chance Gulch		CSHF	63,000
	01	Villages of Mesa Verde	National Register nomination	CSHF	
	03	Ancient Images & Pueblo	Site documentation, interpretation	CSHF	24,970
	03	Cannonball Preservation	HABS, site preservation	CSHF	64,000
	03	Wetherill Archives	Collections management	Jane Marcher Foundation	6,500
	04	Wetherill Archives	Collections management	Jane Marcher Foundation	2,000
	04	Wetherill Archives	Collections management	Bartner Family Found	10,000
	04	Wetherill Archives	Collections management	Brenda Bell	500
	04	Wetherill Archives	Collections management	Bud Poe	400
	04	Wetherill Archives	Collections management	Scott & Sandra Scott	50
	04	Archaeology Week	Events	CSHF	250
ES	04	Chiles Homesite	National Register evaluation	TEA-21	25,000
NM	00	Feather Cave	Collections management	SAT	75,000
NV	95	Pony Express Stations	Stabilization	ISTEA	524,000
	96	Grimes Point	Interpretive signs, trail, parking area	ISTEA	250,000
	99	Railroad Valley	Predictive model	DOE	120,000
	02	Silver Saddle Ranch	Interpretive signs	ISTEA	10,000
	02	Lovelock Cave	Interpretive signs, trail, parking area	ISTEA	5,000
	02	Comstock Cemeteries	Stabilization, interpretation	SAT	350,000
WY/ NM	02	PUMP III	Digitizing, predictive model	DOE	1,624,000

*** SOURCE KEY**

CSHF	Colorado State Historical Fund
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
DoD	Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program
TRAAK	Trails & Recreational Access for Alaska
OHMVR	California Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Program (funded by “green sticker” registration fee)
SAT	Save America’s Treasures (part of NPS Historic Preservation Fund)
DOE	Department of Energy

Legacy Resource Management Program

In 1990, Congress passed legislation establishing the Legacy Resource Management Program to provide financial assistance to the Department of Defense (DoD) efforts to preserve their natural and cultural heritage. The program assists DoD in protecting and enhancing resources while supporting military readiness. A Legacy project may involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archaeological investigations, invasive species control, Native American consultations, and/or monitoring and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals.

Appendix VI

FY 2003 Archaeological & Historical Visitation By State and Field Office (FO)

(Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System*)

State	Field Office/Unit	Historical or Archaeological Use	Visitor Use Days
AK	Tok FO	H	7,330
	Anchorage FO	H	79
	Glennallen FO	H	52
AZ	Arizona Strip FO	A	307
	Arizona Strip FO	H	125
	Phoenix FO	A	309
	Safford FO	A	50
	Yuma FO	A	2,527
	Yuma FO	H	887
	San Pedro Riparian NCA	H	2,059
	Lake Havasu FO	A	7
	Lake Havasu	H	6,596
	Grand Canyon-Parashant NM	A	106
	Agua Fria NM	A	125
	Vermillion Cliffs NM	A	21
	Vermillion Cliffs NM	H	780
	Sonoran Desert NM	H	5,895
CA	Ridgecrest FO	A	831
	Ridgecrest FO	H	914
	El Centro FO	H	1,071
	Barstow FO	H	789
	Needles FO	H	473
CO	Little Snake FO	A	163
	White River FO	A	4,836
	Monte Vista Front Range	A	1
ID	Challis FO	A	163
	Salmon FO	H	75
	Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	A	366
	Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	H	19,233
MT	South Dakota FO	H	196
	Havre Field Station	H	18
	Upper MO River Breaks NM	H	700
	Missoula FO	H	7,258

NM	Albuquerque FO	A	633
	Las Cruces FO	A	16,274
	Las Cruces FO	H	17,248
	Roswell FO	A	92
NV	Elko FO	H	194
	Winnemucca FO	A	342
	Winnemucca FO	H	1,032
	Black Rock/High Rock NCA	H	2,571
	Carson City FO	A	2,687
	Carson City FO	H	3,006
	Ely FO	A	1,432
	Ely/Caliente FO	A	66
	Ely/Caliente FO	H	33
	Battle Mountain/Shoshone	H	223
	Battle Mtn/Tonopah Field Station	A	254
	Battle Mtn/Tonopah Field Station	H	18,499
OR	Steens Mtn CMPA	H	164
	Malheur Resource Area	H	431
	Central Oregon Resource Area	H	73
	Grants Pass Resource Area	H	8,241
	Myrtlewood Resource Area	H	2,015
	Wenatchee FO	H	8,374
UT	Salt Lake FO	H	1,669
	Grand Staircase-Escalante NM	H	24,097
	Cedar City FO	A	697
	Henry Mountains Field Station	H	125
	Moab FO	A	2,965
	Price FO	A	2,334
	Price FO	H	1,344
	Monticello FO	A	6,973
	St George FO	A	109
	St George FO	H	192
WY	Cody FO	A	44
	Cody FO	H	28
	Lander FO	A	646
	Lander FO	H	58,718
	Casper FO	H	2,277
	Kemmerer FO	H	416
TOTAL			250,860

*Recreation Management Information System or RMIS is BLM's official source of recreation and visitor use data.

Appendix VII

Examples of Heritage Tourism Projects

Dalton Cache, Alaska



Dalton Cache is located on the Haines Highway on the border between the U.S. and Canada. It is a rare pre-Klondike gold rush structure listed on the National Register of Historic places and located on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. It was built by Jack Dalton in 1896 to support a toll-trail he built from Haines across the mountains into the Canadian interior.

Over the years BLM and the General Services Administration (GSA) have worked together to maintain this historic structure. In 1980 both BLM and GSA conducted emergency stabilization of Dalton Cache. In 1981 BLM replaced a deteriorating foundation and stabilized an

eroding river bank behind the building. In 1995 GSA further stabilized the Dalton Cache by replacing sill logs, windows, and roof rafter, stabilizing the south wall, and putting in a new floor.

Since the Dalton Cache is located adjacent to the U.S. Customs station at the border with Canada, this site was a good candidate for special highway grants for interpretive sites and rest stops. BLM wrote the grant proposal. The \$125,000 grant was awarded to BLM in 2000, and the money was passed through to the local GSA office. This project was completed in 2001. In addition to work done on the historic structure, there are interpretive panels, an ADA accessible path and ramp up to the historic structure, and picnic tables to enhance the site for heritage tourism.

Empire Ranch, Arizona



The historic Empire Ranch Headquarters forms the centerpiece of Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. The ranch house, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, includes twenty-two rooms and about 4,500 square feet of living space. The first four rooms were built around 1873 on a 160-acre homestead. In 1876 Walter Vail and Herbert Hislop bought the homestead and began a cattle ranching operation. By 1906 the ranch covered almost one million acres and grazed about 40,000 head of cattle. After Walter Vail died in 1906, his family operated the Empire Ranch until selling out in 1928 to the Chiricahua Ranches Company. The land was acquired by the BLM in 1988.

The BLM began preservation and stabilization of the Empire Ranch Headquarters by contracting with the National Park Service (NPS) to write a Historic Structures Report. This report serves as a guide by prescribing treatment necessary to keep the buildings stabilized and eventually restored for public and administrative use.

The BLM secured a matching grant with the NPS for a Partnership Preservation Training Project in 1994. A team of specialists came from the NPS Preservation Training Center in Williamsport, Maryland, to train and guide twenty participants from the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, NPS and Arizona State Parks. Windows and doors in the Empire Ranch House were dismantled, repaired and reinstalled

during the month-long program. A crew of AmeriCorps volunteers replaced a portion of the house roof in 1997 and 1998.

In 1997, a group of private citizens formed the Empire Ranch Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the historic buildings and their history. The Foundation is collaborating with the BLM to determine future uses of the buildings. It is also actively engaged in raising funds to help pay for preservation and historic interpretation of the ranch, and public education about rural life in southeast Arizona. Since September 2000, the Foundation has been sponsoring the annual Empire Ranch Round-up, during which established artists display their works. The artists donate a portion of their earnings to the Foundation which then uses the funds to pay for preservation work on ranch buildings. A Master Interpretive Plan has been completed which identifies potential reuse of the ranch headquarters as the Empire Ranch Western Heritage Site and Educational Center, including a Heritage Trail, Discovery Ranch, and other educational offerings. The plan will be used by the BLM and the Empire Ranch Foundation to decide how the buildings can be used for both interpretation, education and various public uses.

The BLM secured a \$95,300 Save America’s Treasures grant in 2000 for preservation work on the ranch house roof, improving and installing a drainage system to carry rainwater away from the floor and foundations of the house, and repairing failures in the walls. These federal grant funds were matched with private funding raised by the Empire Ranch Foundation, including a \$10,000 grant from the Southwestern Foundation for Education and Historical Preservation, a \$25,000 grant from the J.W. Kieckhefer Foundation, a grant from the Carey Ingram Memorial Fund, and over 255 individual donations ranging from \$25 to \$5,000. Funds are also coming in through the Bureau’s deferred maintenance program to continue work on the ranch house and the other seven buildings at the headquarters, all of which date between 1873 and the early 1900s.

The economic contribution represented by the Empire Ranch as a heritage tourism destination can roughly be estimated by multiplying the overall daily spending average for cultural heritage tourists in Arizona of \$118 per day by the number of visitor days recorded for the site in 2003. In 2003, 1,700 people visited the Empire Ranch for a total of 448 visitor days. This results in an estimated annual economic contribution of \$52,864.

Piedras Blancas Light Station, California



The Piedras Blancas Light Station, approximately 6 miles north of San Simeon, began operations on April 23, 1875, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment, then an arm of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The lighthouse was authorized under the Lighthouse Reservation Act of 1866, signed by President Andrew Johnson.

During 1991 the site’s remaining light station features, namely, the lighthouse, fog signal building, and fuel/oil house were placed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District.

During 2000, the California Coastal National Monument was created. The Monument, which extends from the Oregon border to the Mexican border created a need for interpretive “nodes” along the coast to educate and expose the visiting public to the Monument. Piedras Blancas provides an excellent opportunity for visiting the Monument and interpreting a maritime historical site.

Piedras Blancas was conceived and is functioning as a community-based management project. Over 100 volunteers currently participate actively in site activities ranging from conducting interpretive tours in period dress to native plant restoration. An average of 2,500 visitors per year is taken on an interpretive tour of the light station grounds. In fact, all tours have been “sold-out.” All of these activities serve to educate the public, protect and stabilize the cultural features on the site, and create a sense of community involvement in managing this cultural resource.

California State Parks at Hearst Castle State Historic Monument provides much-needed support for site tours and transportation of visitors to the site. The National Geographic Theater provides reservations services for the tours and gallery space for light station art and photo exhibits. In the past two fiscal years, the value of volunteer and in-kind services from California State Parks amounted to \$178,819.

Alpine Loop Back Country Byway, Colorado



The 65-mile long Alpine Loop, situated in the spectacular San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado, was designated a national Back Country Byway in 1990. It winds through an area with abundant historic mining resources including mines, mills, dams, hydro-electric power houses, shaft houses, tram houses, tram towers, charcoal kilns, miners’ cabins, boarding houses, ghost towns, and more. Mineral exploration may have begun as early as the 1760’s with the Juan Maria de Rivera expedition. The Mexican Cession of 1848 brought about a flurry of exploration into the area. John C. Fremont led expeditions into the San Juan Mountains in 1848 and 1853. The future of the region was sealed with the report of the discovery of gold by a member of the first expedition. Significant mining began in Arrastra Gulch in the 1870’s. Numerous mines operated during the period 1874-1923, producing about \$490 million worth of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. A few mines continued operating into the early 1950’s, and fewer still until recently.

Over 176 historic sites are known in the Alpine Loop area, mostly associated with late 19th century and early 20th century precious metals mining. The majority of land is administered by the BLM. By 1993 the Alpine Loop area was receiving over 750,000 user days by recreational visitors. BLM, working closely with partners, decided that a long-term strategy was needed to provide visitor safety, historic building stabilization, interpretation, and community stewardship. The Alpine Loop Cultural Resource Management Plan was approved in 1994 to guide and prioritize needed stewardship work.

Site management and preservation work began in 1988 with the stabilization of the Pike-Snowden Cabin. Since then, four other historic structures have been stabilized, including the Sound Democrat Mill, possibly the only historic stamp mill with equipment intact under federal administration. In 1999, the Treasure Mountain Boardinghouse and Assay office at the San Juan Chief Mill were stabilized. In 2000, four historic mining sites were stabilized and three historic mine camps were excavated. Also, an Elderhostel crew helped clean up the Capitol City Cemetery and constructed a protective fence around it. In 2001, interpretive signing was placed at Animas Forks, Capitol City Cemetery and Sound Democrat Mill. In 2004, the Silverton Chapter of the Colorado Site Stewardship Program began monitoring 20 historic properties along the Alpine Loop.

The Alpine Loop has received support from many in the local community. Volunteers from the Hinsdale, San Juan and Ouray County Historical Societies, surrounding communities and Elderhostel have contributed about 5,761 hours in labor since 1988. In 2004, the community of Silverton is providing volunteers to monitor nearby historic sites. The Alpine Loop Byway Committee, with

representatives from Lake City, Silverton and Ouray Chambers of Commerce, coordinates with State and Federal representatives on economic and tourism issues. The Red Mountain partnership was formed by local advocacy groups to purchase and protect the mining history and landscape. Land and Water Conservation Funds are used to purchase mine patents from willing sellers and have been used to acquire a large amount of land from mining companies.

The BLM and its partners have leveraged over \$ 338,000 from various grants including Save America’s Treasures, ISTEA, and the Colorado State Historic Fund. The BLM has contributed \$50,000, and various partners added \$20,000. Volunteers have contributed an estimated \$95,000 in labor.

The Alpine Loop Backcountry Byway receives the second largest visitation rate of BLM recreational facilities, totaling about 583,236 visits annually. The economic contribution provided can be estimated at about \$19 million using an average per-day expenditure of Colorado visitors of \$81 and assuming that 40 percent of the visitors are non-local Colorado residents or are from out of state.

Mackay’s Mine Hill District, Idaho



Prospectors found copper ore near present day Mackay in southeast Idaho in 1879; their discoveries were quickly followed by the establishment of several small communities including Cliff and White Knob, and mining operations within the Alder Creek Mining District. In the 1890s, John Mackay of San Francisco became interested in the area’s copper and convinced the Union Pacific to build an Oregon Short Line branch line from Utah up to the small Idaho ranching town that would later bear his name. The Empire Copper Company was founded. It built an electric rail line, replaced by a Shay steam engine and rail line, and later an aerial tram system, to transport ore from the mine hill down to their copper smelter located outside of Mackay.

After a recession in 1914, profits dwindled. Small community houses and mine buildings were abandoned or fell into disrepair, and rails were pulled and sold as scrap iron. The aerial tramway ceased to operate in the mid 1940s, and many of its towers were removed from privately owned lands until only a dozen stood as lonely sentinels.

In 1999, local citizens and local and county officials joined with Forest Service and BLM representatives to form the White Knob Historical Preservation Committee. Their purpose was to identify and save what remained of the Empire Copper Company’s structures and buildings located on the Mine Hill.

The White Knob Historical Preservation Committee, working with Forest Service and BLM archaeologists and volunteers from the Forest Service’s Passport in Time program, began documenting the historic mining towns of Cliff City and White Knob. BLM archaeologists recorded Mine Hill features including the historic Shay railroad grade and trestle, and ten of the original 36 tram towers.

Condition-stabilization assessments of the Shay trestle and the tram towers were completed in 2000-2001, followed by full restoration and reconstruction of the Shay trestle in 2002. In 2004 and 2005, the ten tram towers on BLM lands will be stabilized and restored. The Shay trestle and historic grade have been successfully nominated and listed as an Idaho Community Millennium Trail and now serve as a recreation trail for visitors to the area.

BLM, Forest Service, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, local communities and the White Knob Historical Preservation Committee have also worked together to design, fabricate and install interpretive signs throughout the Mine Hill area. This work was accomplished via a partnership using \$10,000 of BLM Challenge Cost-Share funding, matched to date by over \$9,000 of contributions from the White Knob Historical Preservation Committee and the South Custer Historical Society. Other work done by the BLM in association with the Committee has included the development of a wildfire protection plan for the tram towers and the Shay trestle, preparation of numerous newspaper articles, development of a pictorial primer of restoration activities in the Mine Hill area, the organization of a community trestle restoration celebration, and the development of an ATV/Horse/Hiking tour brochure for the Mine Hill area.

What makes Mackay unique is that local citizens and community leaders have begun to recognize the untapped potential of their own history. By coming together with federal agencies and others to protect, restore and interpret their history for heritage visitors, Mackay has positioned itself to take advantage of other opportunities. For example, a 2003 Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation proposal for an OHV trail linking the communities of Arco, Mackay and Challis may well provide Mackay with additional publicity and dollars to advertise their already-developed loop trail through Mackay’s Mine Hill. The Mackay Mine Hill Project may well provide an important model for many small, rural western communities interested in preserving, protecting and sharing their history.

Garnet Ghost Town, Montana



Garnet Ghost Town began as a Heritage Tourism Project over 30 years ago. A few miners had been in the Garnet area as early as the late 1860s, but not much mining was done until the 1890s. By 1895 the town of Mitchell began to form. In 1896, the rich, red ore from one of the local mines was discovered, bringing more miners and their families to the town. By 1897 or 1898, the town was renamed Garnet. During its heyday, Garnet boasted over 1,000 people and consisted of several hotels and grocery stores, two cigar stores, a candy shop, a clothing store, a doctor’s office, a number of livery barns, and 13 saloons. By 1905, because of the decline in mining, many people had left Garnet. In 1912 a fire that destroyed several buildings caused even more people to leave. Garnet experienced another boom in the 1930s.

Although the people are gone, at least 25 buildings remain. Work at Garnet has consisted of building stabilization and interpretation projects. Garnet receives approximately 15,000 visitors per year with the majority coming during the summer months. Visitors in the summer can take a self-guided tour using a brochure, walk around town reading interpretive panels or receive a guided tour from one of the two Interpretation Rangers. All of the tours take visitors to the buildings, several of which have been stabilized in the past. Much of the funding comes from the Recreation and Heritage Programs. In addition, the Garnet Preservation Association, a private non-profit organization, has assisted with funding several projects.

Of the 15,000 people visiting Garnet Ghost Town annually, most come from out of state. The western Montana communities of Potomac and Drummond directly benefit from these visitors. Potomac and Drummond are the nearest towns from Garnet with services, and the majority of visitors have to drive through these towns in order to reach Garnet.

Mimbres Culture Traveling Exhibit, New Mexico



One of the BLM’s most successful heritage tourism projects in New Mexico was development of a traveling exhibit on Mimbres sites in partnership with the Museum of New Mexico. Because Mimbres sites are unremarkable architecturally and are extremely vulnerable to pot hunting due to their incomparable ceramic artifacts, the decision was made to interpret Mimbres pueblos managed by the BLM through this off-site strategy. Through an assistance agreement with the Museum of New Mexico’s Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, the BLM contributed approximately \$63,000 towards production of a 1,900 square foot exhibit. BLM staff helped edit and critique the text for the exhibit. The museum fabricated the exhibit, gathered artifacts from around the country, and arranged rentals of the show in regional museums.

The show opened in Santa Fe, then traveled to Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Roswell, and Silver City in New Mexico and Phoenix, Arizona. The label copy was translated into Spanish, and the exhibit toured at the Casa de las Americas in Madrid, Spain and at the Museo de las Culturas del Norte in Casas Grandes, Mexico. In total, it reached an audience of over 500,000 visitors. Museum entrance fees in excess of \$1,000,000 were generated by the show. Local Mexican potters flocked to see the show in Casa Grandes, Mexico. Inspired by Mimbres iconography, these potters have begun to incorporate Mimbres style elements into their pottery, which is a big source of family income in Mata Ortiz, Mexico.

This exhibit included a lecture series involving outstanding scholars in Mimbres archeology. Accompanying color brochures and gallery guides were produced and printed in *El Palacio*, a subscription-based, outreach-oriented magazine of the museum of New Mexico. The Maxwell Museum of New Mexico fabricated teacher classroom kits tied to the exhibit, and public school teachers in Albuquerque used them to supplement the teaching of New Mexico history in primary grades. Contract videographers filmed and circulated a videotape featuring Native American artists currently working with Mimbres imagery.

This highly successful partnership demonstrated how BLM seed money could be leveraged into an exhibit valued at nearly \$250,000. It told the story of the unique and intriguing Mimbres culture which disappeared around A.D. 1100 after producing perhaps the most spectacular pottery in North America. And it invited the public to join State, Federal, and international efforts to protect, manage, and interpret these dwindling resources.

Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway, Nevada



Lovelock Cave is a prehistoric rock shelter/cave listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The cave was used by Native Americans from about 2700 BC to 1900 AD. Archaeological investigations between 1912 through the 1960s yielded thousands of artifacts including a cache of duck decoys which have been dated to be the oldest duck decoys in the world.

Pershing County Chamber of Commerce approached BLM, requesting that Lovelock Cave be developed into an interpretive site. Subsequently the BLM wrote a management plan for the site. A museum exhibit was developed through a cooperative effort and

housed at the local museum in Lovelock. This effort was accomplished through BLM contributed funds, and Pershing County Marzen House Museum Board contributed funds for materials and fabrication of a diorama. University of Nevada (UNR) Museum Studies designed and fabricated the exhibit through a cooperative agreement, and the Rose Creek Prison Camp constructed the exhibit cases. Artifacts and other exhibit materials were loaned from the Nevada State Museum, the Marzen House Museum, the Nevada Historical Society and members of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe.

The route to Lovelock Cave was then designated as a Back Country Byway. Subsequently, the road to the cave was improved, a parking area was created at the site and a new bridge over the Humboldt River was installed. This was done primarily through the donated efforts of the Nevada Department of Transportation and Pershing County Road Department with money for materials such as culverts contributed by the BLM.

A restroom was installed at the site funded by \$15,000 in TEA 23 funds. A nature trail at the site was constructed first by the Rose Creek Prison camp and later improved and augmented by AmeriCorp workers. A picnic table and shelter were installed at the site by the BLM utilizing T-23 funds.

A 30-page illustrated Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway Driving Guide was developed for the Back Country Byway which starts at the Marzen House Museum in Lovelock and ends at Lovelock Cave, interpreting various cultural, historical and natural resources along the way. A tri-fold nature trail walking guide focusing on Native American uses of plants was also produced. Six interpretive panels for placement in kiosks at the Marzen House and Lovelock Cave and along the Nature Trail were also developed and installed. Text for the interpretive materials was prepared in cooperation with UNR, BLM, and the Lovelock Paiute Tribe. Photos and graphics were contributed by UNR, Nevada Historical Society, Nevada State Museum, and individual volunteers. The Department of Transportation fabricated and installed markers at each of the interpretive stops along the route.

The Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway was dedicated on October 18, 2003. Festivities included Indian Dancing, a duck decoy manufacture demonstration by a Native American craftsman, and a bus tour of the Back Country Byway. The Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway has involved a number of local, regional, and federal partners. It increases recreational and cultural opportunities in the area and stands to benefit the local economy. Additionally, it promotes a better understanding of local and regional archeology, history, Native American culture and natural history.

Yaquina Head Lighthouse, Oregon



The historic Yaquina Head Lighthouse, Oregon’s tallest and second oldest continuously operating lighthouse, is located on a prominent headland with spectacular vistas of the resort areas of Newport and Nye Beach. Construction of the Yaquina Head Lighthouse was completed in 1873, and is a classic example of conically-shaped brick towers for that period. Adjacent to the tower is an original workhouse. The lantern atop the tower is a large 12 foot high First Order Fresnel lens. Yaquina Head’s rock outcropping and 93 foot tower are visible for several miles along the Pacific Coast Highway. Important to the development of maritime commerce and settlement along the Oregon coast, it was Oregon’s fifth lighthouse built to guide mariners along the coast and into safe havens. Interpretation

today relays the experiences of people who maintained the light through history and stories of what keeper life was like at Yaquina Head. Government personnel lived at this site from 1875 to 1960. The lighthouse was electrified in 1935 and fully automated in 1966.

The headland was also part of the Siletz Indian Reservation in the late nineteenth century prior to adjustments that eliminated this region from the reservation. A large prehistoric site is located on the headland. Archaeological excavations that were carried out in the 1980s while development of the newly designated area was in process revealed substantial cultural-bearing deposits.

In the late 1970s a local citizens group was organized to seek protection for Yaquina Head. In March of 1980, Congress created the 100-acre Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA), administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM joined with local citizens to identify the direction for public use of the area. The Yaquina Head Lighthouse is now open to the public with an interpretive center and surrounding natural features such as tide pools, birds, plants and animals. Besides the local community of Newport, the BLM manages the property in partnership with various other tribal, Federal, and State governments and agencies. The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz is involved in general management activities of the headland including interpretation of the prehistoric components of the area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the rock islands at the tip of the headland and the tide pools, which are designated as underwater gardens. Though the lighthouse is managed by the BLM, the Coast Guard still maintains navigational aids on the headland.

Yaquina Head Lighthouse is one of the most-visited lights on the west coast with over 320,000 visitors each year. The lighthouse is on the National Register of Historic Places, and about one-third of the BLM’s Yaquina Visitor Center is devoted to historic interpretation. Included is a lighthouse tour video that shows daily and is available for purchase in the gift shop as are lighthouse tours. The headland is now an integral part of the heritage interpretive sites available to the public along the length of Highway 101 that follows the entire Oregon coastline. Total revenues gained from entrance fees total \$285,000 annually. The entire amount of these fees supports the interpretive staff at the facility. In the last four years, lighthouse restoration activities have included stripping the lead based paint off of the inside brickwork and repainting it with white wash. BLM has also replaced the roof on the oil house. In 2005, the outside of the lighthouse will be completely restored from top to bottom including the rusting iron work. BLM will also remove the Fresnel lens for restoration work.

The headland provides visitors with one of the most accessible wildlife and ocean viewing locations on the Pacific Coast. The area’s natural resources include one of four Marine Gardens in Oregon. Yaquina Head also has the world’s only man-made accessible tide pools in a reclaimed rock quarry area. The wildlife includes nesting sea birds. Besides visiting the lighthouse, popular visitor activities include storm watching, bird watching; tide pooling; visiting the Interpretive Center; watching marine mammals resting on off shore rocks; and observing the annual migrations of gray whales. The community promotes YHONA as an excellent opportunity for the public to enjoy an educational family experience.

Appendix VIII

Examples of Cultural Resource Management Partnership Projects

Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark, Alaska



As trading and mining flourished in Alaska, the Army expanded its role on the frontier. The 1897 gold rush in the Klondike and the mushrooming trade on the Yukon River created a need for more knowledge about the state. Captain P.H. Ray, a veteran explorer of Alaska, was sent to investigate conditions on the Yukon that fall. The Army established military posts to provide law and order, protect commerce, care for impoverished miners, build roads and trails, and especially to develop communications facilities, including Fort Egbert. Construction of Fort Egbert was begun in 1899 in the small, isolated community of Eagle, which had been formally organized by miners in 1897. Fort Egbert’s mission decreased when the Army’s jurisdiction over Eagle ended in 1900. Fort Egbert is preserved much as it was at the time of its construction.

The Bureau of Land Management in Tok, Alaska entered into a partnership with the Eagle Historical Society & Museums (EHS&M) for a \$50,000 Save America’s Treasures (SAT) Grant awarded in 1999. It was for restoration and preservation work at one of the most significant historical sites in the State of Alaska, Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark, located along the Yukon River in east-central Alaska. The funding requirement of the grant was for a 50/50 match by a non-Federal matching partner, with the EHS&M meeting their \$50,000 match of Federal money with both monetary and in-kind contributions. The project was for the restoration of the Non-Commissioned Officer’s Quarters building. The purpose was to facilitate interpretation for the public of what life was like living and working in an isolated and underdeveloped part of the Alaska Wilderness over one hundred years ago.

An earlier Cooperative Management Agreement signed in 1991, and still in force between BLM and the Eagle Historical Society (now the EHS&M), helped set the stage for this successful SAT Grant partnership. The 1991 agreement created shared management responsibilities of this historic site, including interpretation of Ft. Egbert for public benefit, site preservation, curation of artifacts, and the protection of other associated cultural resource values. What is most remarkable is that the community where Ft. Egbert is located, Eagle, Alaska is both tiny and remote. Its winter-time population dips to well under 100 people, while in summer fewer than 400 people live there. To find dedicated partners in such a place speaks well of the long-standing cooperation between this community and the BLM, as well as the dedication to historic preservation by citizens of Eagle.

Under the SAT grant, specific work accomplishments to date include: Proper storage and protection of building artifacts; completion and documentation of a comprehensive building Condition Assessment & Restoration Report; analysis and report of hazardous materials; restoration of interior paints and wood stains to their original color and appearance; repair of damaged and/or vandalized original materials such as doors, floors, and wood trim; replacement of a non-authentic front door with the original found in storage; replication of missing stairway spindles by turning original native spruce wood with a wood lathe using an original spindle as a template; removal and/or hiding of modern-day alterations to the building’s interior; and replication of badly water- and sun-damaged wall papers. Installation of the later will be done in 2004 completing the project.

Swansea Townsite, Arizona



Swansea is an historic copper mining town located in a remote part of Arizona’s western desert. The town was in its heyday around 1910. Its fortunes rose and fell with the price of copper but it finally succumbed to the Great Depression and was closed permanently in 1937. The following decades of abandonment and neglect took a serious toll on Swansea’s adobe and stone buildings. Although new mining ventures continued only sporadically and on a small scale, recreation use of the townsite never stopped. Ghost town and treasure seeker magazines featured Swansea as an adventurous destination over rough and sometimes impassable roads. The townsite became an attraction for tourists and local visitors almost as soon as it was abandoned. BLM is

now developing the site to meet public demand, address safety concerns, protect historic values and support the local economy.

Local chapters of the Arizona Archaeological Society and the Arizona Site Steward Program were established in 1994, and these volunteers began an intensive documentation effort at Swansea. A 100-meter grid survey was completed, and permanent datum caps were installed over 200 acres of the site to lay the groundwork for several more seasons of detailed mapping. Volunteers also helped design and mark out a walking tour trail across the townsite, including stairs in some areas to provide safer access.

BLM applied for and received a \$33,000 Arizona Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Fund grant to address safety hazards, reduce resource damage, and control and enhance recreation at the site. With these funds and volunteer assistance, the locations of open mine shafts were located, mapped and measured for new fences. Road closures and vehicle barriers were also installed to protect historic features of the site and prevent people from driving into hazardous areas.

In March 1998, the BLM held an earthen architecture workshop at Swansea in which the State Historic Preservation Officer, adobe stabilization experts from Tumacacori National Historical Park, and staff from Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia came together to share their expertise with local volunteers. This was the first of a continuing series of stabilization efforts at the site, initiating a promising partnership with Mexico.

A group called the Friends of Swansea was established as a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation to work in partnership with the Parker Historical Society, Arizona Archaeological Society, the Town of Parker, La Paz County, and the BLM. Through a Cooperative Management Agreement developed in 1999, this Friends group seeks donations, applies for grants that are not available to federal agencies, and assists in compiling photos and other historical documents.

The Swansea stabilization project received the 1999 Arizona Heritage Preservation Award in the Education Project category. This award is sponsored by the Governor of Arizona, the Arizona Preservation Foundation, and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

Weaving Connections: Archaeological and Cultural Awareness Program, California



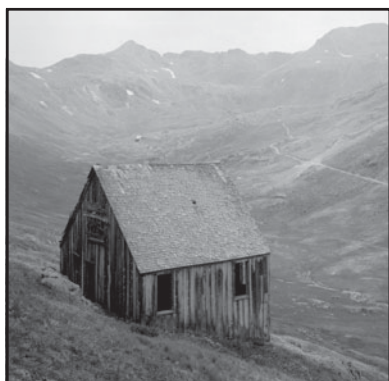
In 1999, an idea germinated and developed into a program which is now called “Archaeological and Cultural Awareness Program” (ACAP). “Weaving Connections” was one of two projects to take place the first year of this program which is now in its fifth year. Various urban California Indians had organized under “San Francisco Bay Area Urban Indian Basketweavers” (SFBAUIB) with a desire to regain knowledge of traditional basket weaving skills, locate areas on public lands to gather basketry materials for their use, and share with and teach other interested people.

The California BLM already participated with and partially funded the U.S.F.S., Six Rivers National Forest’s successful Passport-in-Time project, “Follow the Smoke.” A goal was set to establish a similar educational outreach program utilizing BLM managed public lands. Traditional plant gathering areas were identified where California Indians living in urban areas with limited resources could go to gather plants and materials to make baskets. Partnerships were formed with SFBAUIB, Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria, a local federally recognized tribe, the Arcata, King Range, and Ukiah Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management, both Six Rivers and the Mendocino National Forests, and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Funding for the first “Weaving Connections” project was provided by the New Mexico Native American Coordination Office and the California State Office of the BLM.

“Weaving Connections” has taken place annually since its inception. The project has given educational opportunities to various Indian groups and individuals, members of the public, and agency staff and has served to revitalize past cultural practices under the guidance of Native American teachers and is helping the public better understand Native American cultures, both past and present, and their traditional practices and values. Anywhere from forty to ninety volunteers have participated each year including traditional weavers from Arizona and interested public from across the United States. Ages of participants range from less than 1 year (useful as models for baby baskets) to over 80. Projects have ranged from preparing several acres of Bear Grass for prescribed burning to enhance its quality; gathering, cleaning, and processing Sugar Pine and Spruce roots, Woodwardia and five-fingered fern, Bear Grass, Willow roots and shoots, branchlets of Fir and Ceonothus; pruning and preparing Hazel groves for prescribed burning; collecting seashells for baby rattles; gathering bark from Red Alder, wolf moss from large trees, and roots from Oregon Grape to make dyes for basketry materials. Gathering areas have been improved through the care of project volunteers which improves the health of the land.

Several days are enjoyably spent in camp learning or teaching basket weaving techniques, processing and preparing basketry materials, listening to traditional story telling, and participating in or observing various demonstrations of seaweed and plant uses, Native American dance, traditional salmon barbecues, and decorative arts. Often, new volunteers take what they have learned back to their communities. This leads to new partnerships.

Animas Forks, Colorado



Animas Forks is a historic gold mining town established in 1873 and is located at 11,200 feet in elevation in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado. By 1876 the community boasted having a hotel, general store, saloon, post office and 30 cabins. By 1883, the population grew to nearly 450 people. Exploratory mines, mills, and speculative ventures led to rapid growth in Animas Forks but declined when profits did not justify the investments. Animas Forks rebounded briefly in 1904 when the Gold Prince Mill was developed to process ore.

Only a few original buildings remain in Animas Forks. The Gold Prince Mill was relocated, while other buildings were damaged by vandals or demolished by heavy snowfall. The townsite is visited by numerous tourists as they travel the Alpine Loop Back Country Byway. Most remaining buildings are privately owned. The BLM and private landowners have worked cooperatively to repair or stabilize the buildings to protect historic values and to inform the public about historic mining in the San Juan Mountains.

The San Juan Historical Society and numerous volunteers cooperated with the BLM between 1997 and 1999 to document and complete structural repairs of seven structures (residences, offices and the jail). The rehabilitation was needed to make them safe and interpretable for hundreds of thousands annually to the Alpine Loop Scenic and Historic Byway. The project received the Stephen Hart award in 2000 as one of the top historic preservation projects in Colorado. The work was funded primarily from the Colorado State Historic Fund totaling \$42,600. The San Juan Historical Society contributed about \$9,000 of volunteer labor and BLM contributed about \$12,000.

Fairfax County Virginia Archaeology Program, Eastern States



In 2004, the Eastern States (ES) Cultural Resource Management Program initiated a Challenge Cost Share partnership with the Fairfax County Archaeology Program (Virginia) to perform baseline archaeological inventories of the Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). These inventories will be conducted as part of a Section 110 survey program to obtain an understanding of the nature and extent of prehistoric and historic sites located throughout the entire 800 acre SRMA. Significant archaeological and historical sites are known or suspected to be located within the SRMA, which is situated adjacent to the Potomac River.

Fairfax County has a well developed Archaeology Program active in the identification, evaluation and preservation of cultural resources throughout the county. The County's program is recognized as one of the premier local government preservation agencies in the nation and incorporates hundreds of volunteers annually into its program. Fairfax County also assists other State and Federal agencies in completing preservation plans, resource inventories and Section 106 compliance projects.

This partnership will be of benefit to BLM and Fairfax County in many ways. The funds contributed by BLM will be placed into the County's revolving (proffer) fund to be used for preservation initiatives

throughout the County. In return, BLM will receive a comprehensive archaeological survey of the entire property that meets BLM Class III standards. Both BLM and Fairfax County will benefit by jointly developing a cultural resources management plan for the SRMA, which will be used by both agencies for preservation planning. The project will be directed by professional archaeologists from Fairfax County and will engage volunteers from the county’s Certified Volunteer program to assist in both fieldwork and laboratory analysis. Final reporting will be performed by the Principal Investigator assigned to the project.

Through Challenge Cost Share funding, BLM-ES will donate \$60,000 (cash) to the Fairfax County Archaeology Program proffer fund and will receive approximately \$310,000 in return by Fairfax County.

The Lower Salmon River Archaeology and Environmental Study Project, Idaho



The Lower Salmon River canyon contains some of the most significant cultural resources in Idaho; their importance is recognized by their inclusion as an archaeological district listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Over 200 archaeological sites are included within the Lower Salmon River Archaeological District.

In 1996, in concert with the University of Alberta, the Cottonwood Field Office formed a partnership to conduct archaeological test excavations to assess the extent of buried archaeological materials.

Work generated under this partnership has achieved multiple objectives including providing information for long-term management decisions; providing paleoclimatic data applicable for regional and continental studies; use of new methods now being incorporated by others in paleoclimatic studies; development of a new cultural chronology for the region; and information for the general public. Work will continue in 2004 and 2005 in a challenge-cost share program under the direction of Dr. Davis and Oregon State University.

Archaeological investigations at the Cooper Ferry Site yielded a cache of four stemmed projectile points, deer bone and other artifacts associated with an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 11,400 years before present. With 13 students and several other volunteers, over 3,000 hours exceeding \$40,000 worth of labor were contributed to the excavation, cataloging and analysis of the recovered artifacts and material.

In 1999, archaeologists investigated the McCulley Creek archaeological site where several unique food-processing areas were discovered, excavated, and documented. These included areas where freshwater mussels and over 300 small snails were processed and cooked. The remains of deer and possibly elk along with stone tools were also recovered. Radiocarbon dating places hunters and gatherers at the site at 8,700, 6,200, 2,300 and 1,700 years ago.

Geoarchaeological investigations have resulted in development of a paleoclimatic model depicting changing precipitation and temperature conditions over the last 12,000 years in the canyon using cutting-edge technology to extract carbon and oxygen isotopes from mussel shell and soil carbonates.

An archaeological site predictive model and cultural resource overview have now been developed for the Lower Salmon River sample area. The model predicts the locations of buried site deposits

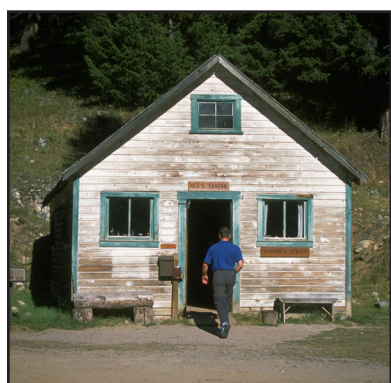
warranting examination and possible protection. This information is now available for managers to incorporate in the Cottonwood Resource Management Plan currently being revised.

In 2003, volunteers contributed over 1,200 hours to conduct archaeological testing of an archaeological site with suspected buried deposits to determine the extent of important archaeological materials located below the surface.

Results of this research has been widely shared and have appeared in various journals and presented at several professional society meetings. Information generated from this work is being used to update an interpretive booklet for the public titled

“Our Fragile Legacy: A Fragile Record of the Last 12,000 Years Along the Lower Salmon River.” River rafting groups have been treated to on-site tours and presentations by archaeologists explaining the work being undertaken.

Garnet Ghost Town, Montana



The Missoula Field Office has had a long-standing partnership with the Garnet Preservation Association (GPA), a private non-profit organization. The GPA assists the BLM with the preservation and interpretation of the National Register eligible Garnet Ghost Town. This partnership began in 1983, in part, as a necessity to augment limited BLM funding. GPA helped in these early years by providing a caretaker for Garnet. Since then BLM has been able to secure additional funding and a BLM Park Ranger now provides a permanent contact for the public. Currently, the staff at Garnet consists of a BLM Career Seasonal Park Ranger, two BLM Seasonal Interpretation Park Rangers and BLM summer volunteers. In addition, GPA has at least

one sales person working in the Visitor's Center.

GPA has also helped the BLM stabilize several buildings in Garnet Ghost Town including Kelly's Saloon, the Honeymoon Cabin, and the Hanifen House. Stabilization ranged from foundation, floor, and log replacement to foundation work, structural framing, and roof replacement. Further, GPA has assisted the BLM with funding for interpretation panels and a kiosk at the town. In 2000 and 2001, 13 interpretation panels depicting life, history and work done in Garnet were put next to buildings, in buildings, and in other locations around the town. The kiosk was placed at the parking lot to welcome and introduce visitors to the town.

In recent years, GPA and BLM developed Challenge Cost Share projects to fund a grant writer, to catalog the artifacts at Garnet and to write a Collections Management Policy for the artifacts. BLM funding for Garnet projects usually comes from BLM's Recreation, Cultural Resource Management, and Deferred Maintenance Programs. In addition, the Recreation and Cultural Resource Management Programs fund the staff at Garnet.

The public benefits from the partnership with GPA by being able to see and learn about a part of Montana history. In addition, the public learns about building preservation, stabilization and laws and regulations governing public lands.

Partnership with Mexico’s National Institute of Anthropology and History, New Mexico



The New Mexico BLM has engaged in a partnership with Mexico’s National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) for over ten years. The INAH is a federal agency in Mexico staffed by hundreds of archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, and architects whose mission is the study and management of Mexico’s abundant cultural resources. This relationship was formalized in 2000 with the signing of a Joint Declaration by the Director of the BLM and the Director General of INAH. This international Agreement commits each agency to integrate and coordinate their programs of cultural tourism, site management, and interpretation. The majority of cooperative programs have focused on El Camino Real National Historic Trail, a 400-year-old route of trade and communication that runs between Mexico City and Santa Fe.

Many valuable joint projects have been accomplished through this partnership. Eight international symposia have been held on the Camino Real in both the U.S. and Mexico. These conferences bring together scholars and land managers from around the world where they share information about trail history and management strategies. We now organize international conferences on cultural tourism as well with our Mexican partners. Here, we share strategies for developing heritage tourism in a manner that benefits depressed rural economies. Joint bi-lingual publications have resulted from these conferences. Joint bi-lingual websites facilitating communications among agencies managing interpretive facilities have been completed. Joint training courses on common archaeological site types, such as Apachean archaeology, have been held. Cross-border student internships have been established in support of oral history programs.

The INAH and the BLM have both contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars in staff time to these joint ventures. Yet actual outlays of operations dollars have been modest. The conferences, publications, training courses, bi-lingual “Project Archaeology” lesson plans, and bi-lingual interpretive products (e.g. oral history CDs and brochures) have been completed for only \$10,000 apiece.

This partnership has broadened the BLM’s perspective on heritage tourism. It has enabled our managers and staff to benefit from the extensive expertise the INAH has in cultural tourism, site stabilization, publishing, and World Heritage UNESCO programs. This partnership is motivated by a common desire to develop alternative economic development models for economically disadvantaged regions of our countries. We are striving to develop models for cultural tourism in which local communities not outside forces benefit from and control heritage tourism.

Bonneville Estates Rockshelter, Nevada



The BLM Elko Field Office (BLM) has worked cooperatively with the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR), the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), and the Desert Research Institute (DRI) since 1999 to conduct an archaeological field school in one of the most important prehistoric sites known in the Great Basin, Bonneville Estates Rockshelter. This shelter contains one of the longest continuous records of prehistoric behavior known from the Great Basin. The shelter was intermittently occupied beginning at least 10,500 years ago, and continued until historic contact. Unfortunately, the shelter is also known to a number of illegal artifact collectors who have looted portions of the site in the past. The BLM began a program to facilitate the collection of scientific information from the site through detailed

archaeological excavation before its contents were destroyed further. One of the goals of the Department of Anthropology at UNR is to investigate the early peopling of the Great Basin, as well as conduct an archaeological field school during the summer months to teach students principles of archaeological stratigraphy and excavation. Bonneville Estates Rockshelter fills this need nicely; as a result, continued cooperation between UNR and BLM has ensured that both agencies meet their respective goals defined above.

The BLM and UNR have jointly worked on the success of this project through matching funding and personnel. Since 1999, the BLM has obtained Challenge Cost Share funding of approximately \$10,000 per year to help support the project. UNR and UNLV have contributed \$10,000 to \$20,000 each year. In addition, because of the scope and complexity of the project, the excavations are being jointly co-directed by Dr. Ted Goebel of UNR and Dr. Bryan Hockett of the BLM. Students from across the country have participated in the field school to learn techniques of archaeological excavation. One student at UNR is now completing a Masters thesis on the ceramic artifacts from the shelter and surrounding region.

To date, the excavations have revealed a rich and varied assemblage of artifacts spanning at least 10,500 years. Bonneville Estates contains one of the most important records of human adaptations to arid environments in the Intermountain West. Similar sites were excavated in the Great Basin 40-50 years ago, while others had been subsequently destroyed by looters. Thus, Bonneville Estates offers an opportunity to learn about long-term human adaptations and culture change using modern excavation and analysis techniques. One of the most significant findings to date is the presence of well-preserved hearths (fireplaces) with associated stone tools and food items (bones) dating between 10,000 and 10,500 years ago. This early period in the Great Basin is known mainly from open-air sites that do not usually preserve organic materials. All in all, the results of the excavations in Bonneville Estates will change many notions about the prehistory of the central and eastern Great Basin regions. To date, one publication in a scientific journal, one major newspaper article in the local paper, and several oral presentations at scientific conferences have been presented for the benefit of the scientific and general publics. Excavations continue in the shelter, and will result in the publication of a monograph that details changes in the human prehistory of this portion of the Intermountain West spanning more than 10,000 years. An exhibit at the Northeastern Nevada Museum is also planned for the benefit of the general public.

The Oregon Trail, Oregon



In the 1990s, Baker County and the State of Oregon partnered with BLM to preserve the Oregon Trail and develop a major interpretive center on 500 acres of BLM land at Flagstaff Hill. Citizen interest groups joined the effort to raise funds and assist in center design and marketing. Two local 501 (c)(3) non-profit corporations, the Oregon Trail Preservation Trust and the Trail Tenders, were formed to work in partnership with BLM, Baker County, Baker City and the State of Oregon's Economic Development program. Planning assistance was provided by the statewide Oregon Trail Advisory Council (OTAC) and representatives of the national Oregon-California Trail Association (OCTA). Eastern Oregon State College shared costs for a field school to document features of the old Flagstaff Mine for protection and

interpretation. The Oregon State Highway Department reconstructed portions of a state highway to provide safe access to the Center. Local school children made and sold postcards to raise funds.

Over \$1,100,000 was raised from Oregon State economic development funds, charitable organization grants, and hundreds of individual donations to match BLM funds to protect the Trail and develop an Interpretive Center with historic artifact curatorial facility. In 1992, the BLM National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center opened. Volunteers organized and coordinated a wagon train reenactment, gathering participants from across the West. During its first year of operation, more than 200,000 visitors were attracted to the Center to view pristine wagon ruts, powerful exhibits, educational programs, and living history demonstrations. In 1993, the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC) received a national award from the Department of Interior for its exemplary work.

Today, the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center continues to be a major attraction for more than 60,000 visitors and school groups annually. Strong partnerships with volunteer groups and other agencies continue to sustain preservation and interpretive programs. In 2002, for the Center's 10th year anniversary, volunteer groups and BLM again organized a Pioneer Festival and wagon train reenactment, with assistance from local ranchers.

Under an ongoing Cooperative Management Agreement with Trail Tenders Incorporated, the volunteer group continues to raise funds through operating a book sales outlet, collecting donations, applying for grants, providing volunteer support for educational programming, exhibit development, visitor services, interpretation, living history demonstrations, and maintenance. Trail Tenders averages over 8500 volunteer hours per year, and regularly donates \$30,000 to \$50,000 to annual operating costs of the Center.

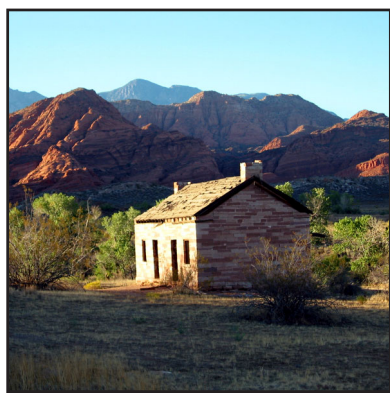
For the past eleven years, NHOTIC has had a successful partnership with Eastern Oregon University in operating a student intern program. Students from the Theater Arts Department and the History Department spend 12 weeks during summer months doing research, writing and presenting interpretive programs and assisting with collections management and exhibit projects.

An ongoing project with Baker County alternative school has assisted in progress to rehabilitate the historic landscape within the NHOTIC Flagstaff Hill site boundary. Over the past three years, students have grown and planted native plants to help suppress non-native weeds and return examples of vegetation typical of the era of pioneer migrations. Two Education Resource (The Oregon Trail and Explorers of the Pacific Northwest) guides were produced in cooperation with Eastern Oregon University, Trail Tenders, Baker County 5J School District, and Oregon Community Foundation.

These have seen wide spread free distribution through hard copy, CD, and internet. A two year partnership on the “Trail Project” headquartered in Kansas City, offered educational projects to help K-12 students in schools located in trail states to learn computer skills by studying Oregon Trail topics.

Additional interpretation and construction of a hiking trail to the Oregon Trail ruts at the base of Flagstaff Hill were recently accomplished through partnership with Trail Tenders, Oregon-California Trails Association and the Travel Information Center of Oregon. This project involved building a pullout and interpretive sign by Highway 86 adjacent to the ruts. An access trail was added in 2003 through an interagency program with National Park Service Long Distance Trail Office, and completion was made possible with assistance from Powder River Correctional Facility and Oregon Department of Transportation.

Orson Adams House, Utah



Utah BLM is developing Orson Adams House as a visitor center and as a key element in a cultural/recreation and interpretive effort which will incorporate landscape, history and prehistory. Adams House was acquired by BLM in a land exchange a few years ago, along with a parcel of land. The house at first look was a ramshackle affair with a sagging roof and walls of sandstone blocks.

Research revealed that the house dated to the mid-1800s, and was important in local history and settlement of the area. A condition assessment (funded by BLM Washington Office Deferred Maintenance) further revealed a relatively sound structure that could be stabilized and restored. The location of the house was also

opportune: directly on a narrow paved road that provides access from the interstate to the BLM Red Cliffs Recreation Site, a location with camping, hiking trails, and interpreted cultural resources, fast growing in terms of popularity and use.

Selection of this project for heritage tourism was due to the fortuitous convergence of several factors: location of the property, the property itself, and the availability of willing partners. Partners include a professional association of landscape architects, Washington County, the State Historic Preservation Office, and many others. A few thousand dollars was provided by BLM's Washington Office as seed money to fund a condition assessment; initial stabilization efforts were funded by the BLM Utah State Office, and in 2003, major funding was provided through Challenge Cost Share. Local partners are matching Federal funds in cash and in-kind services at a ratio of 3:1. BLM contributions totaled \$15,000 prior to FY2003, \$50,000 in FY2003, and \$30,000 in FY2004. Matching funds started at about 1:1, but in 2004 will reach \$150,000. Upon completion, the property will: a) benefit cultural resources by adding a venue for education and visitor contact; and, b) enhance the local economy by drawing additional visitation and by making visits attractive to a wider segment of the population.